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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Volume III No. 11 | Royal Oak, Michigan | March 15, 1937

Message to Labor: Hold Your Lines!

By Father Coughlin

SIT-DOWNISM is illegal. What of it? The exploitation of labor is also illegal.

Killing men is a gross immorality. Nevertheless, in war we have salved our conscience in the killing of men by having had recourse to the law of self-preservation.

In nowise am I defending sit-downism. I am simply insisting that we are in the midst of a revolution, of a war, of a social upheaval which was brought about, not by the laborers themselves, but by the industrialists and their petting politicians, both of whom have asked for this thing and are in the process of getting what they asked for.

There is a limit to patience. In fact, there is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue. That time has arrived. The laboring class has waited long enough while their families suffered needless want in the midst of plenty.

In every revolution cruel results must necessarily be mixed in with the good. This is unfortunate and inevitable.

In every war, good soldiers must stand alongside of bad soldiers; saints must sup with sinners as in common they suffer together, conquer together or die together.

So it is in the army of labor. Socialists and Communists have as much right to fight against modern capitalists as have Democrats and Republicans.

In establishing an army one can not be too choosey.

As for the final outcome, I have full confidence that the American spirit will predominate, that 99 per cent of so-called

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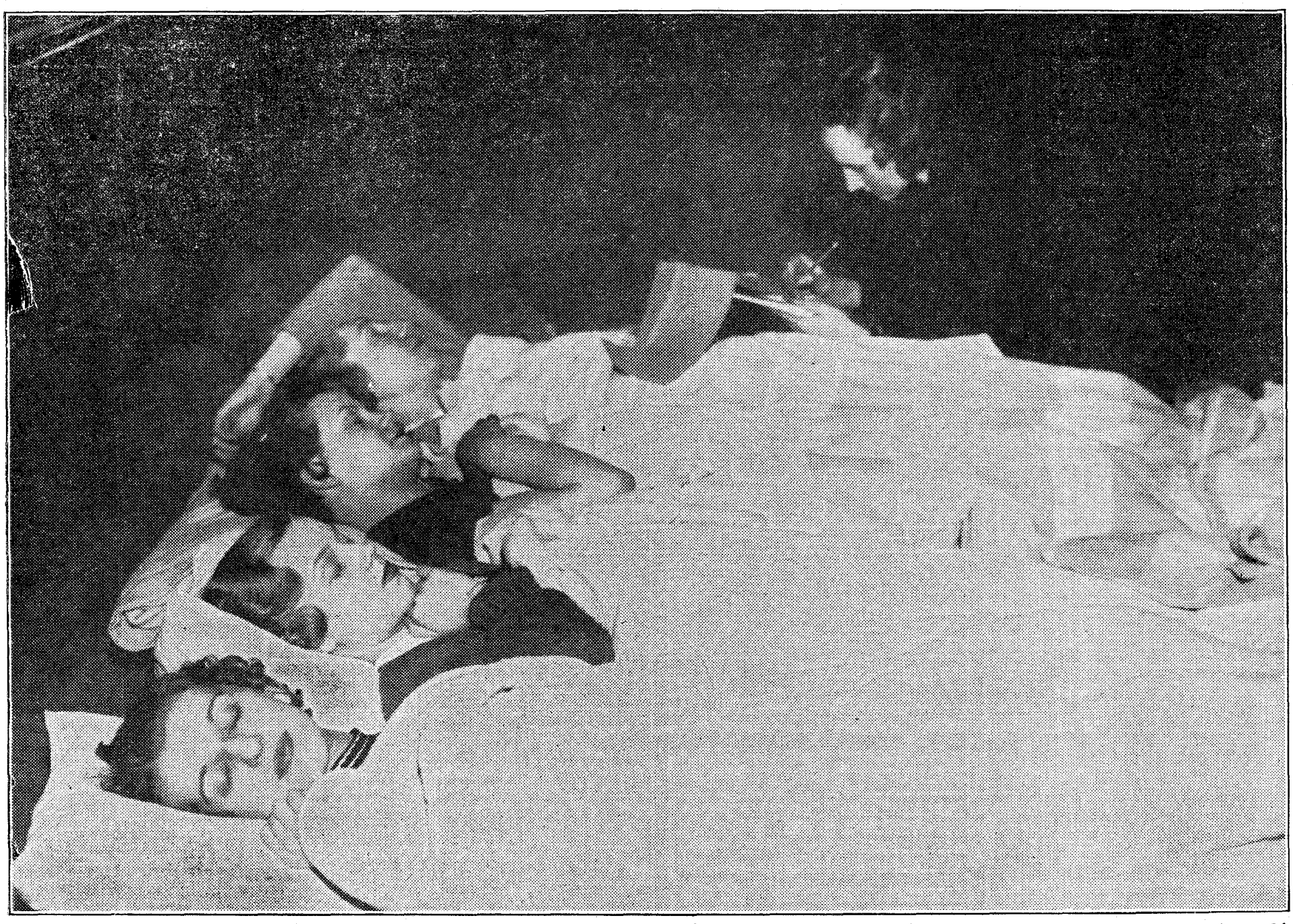

Five cents an hour pay raise, a 48-hour work week, and a $14.50 weekly minimum wage were in the box score of strike gains chalked up by 1,200 "5 & 10" girls after a week's sitdown in 40 F. W. Woolworth stores in Detroit, Mich. "A Million Dollar Baby in a 5 & 10 Cent Store" sold well at the music counter some months ago, but there was little romance for these sleeping beauties in their week's siege. The Woolworth strike set a model for orderliness and discipline. The store girls left their premises swept and garnished, fixtures cleanly dusted and the counter stock freshly arranged for the first day's business. *—Wide World Photo.*

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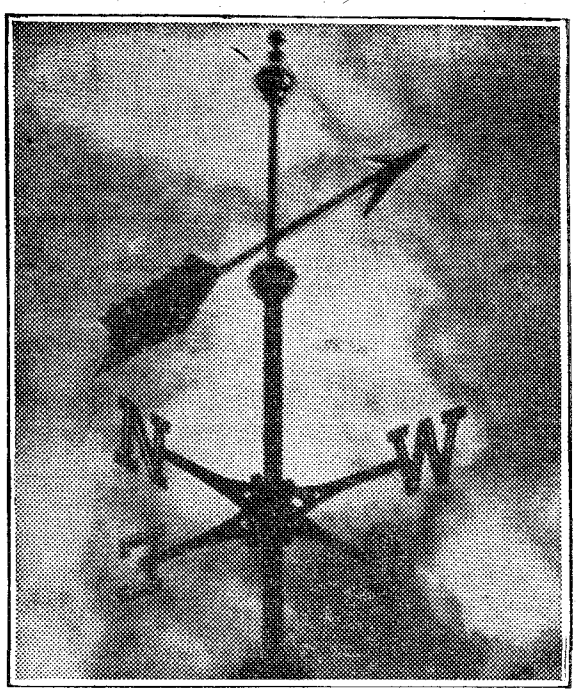

(As the weathervane's compass, spelling "News," symbolizes a universality of information and interest in the world events, THE INDICATOR points metaphorically to the direction from which the next social storm is trending.—Editor.)

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

FOR years factory owners were blind to the necessity of paying a living wage. Now they are blind to what is happening in America.

* * *

Sit-down strikes are here with a vengeance. So is inflation. What is the connection between them? Well, if labor wins a five dollar raise per week, capital boosts its cost of living to take out the five dollar gain made by labor. Higher prices means inflation.

* * *

When is a living wage a living wage? When it buys enough of life's conveniences with something left over for a rainy day. **If it wasn't a living wage before the strike, how can it be a living wage after the strike,** when the cost of living has been raised by the manufacturer?

* * *

Yes, the sun of prosperity is shining again. As we begin to build battleships, cannon, shrapnel and airplanes, we begin to whistle "Happy Days Are Here Again." They tell me the martyrs used to sing songs on their way to the lions.

* * *

It is a mystery why we predicate prosperity upon war. But cheer up! After the war, if our lives are spared, we will have the fun of paying back the rubber checks to the bankers. That is why peace is so boresome and depressing.

* * *

But why complain? This is a democracy and we, the people, evidently want this sort of thing. Or is democracy a fable?

* * *

How long will the contest between labor striking for higher wages and industry seeking higher prices continue? Those who save money and who own insurance policies will be the first to sing the dirge because their dollars will buy less tomorrow than they do today.

* * *

The original sit-downer in America was the United States Congress! That body of men has been sitting down for better than one hundred years while they refused to do anything about regulating the purchasing power of the dollar.

* * *

When the next crack-up comes, it is farewell to democracy and to the private ownership of mass production industry. Whether America will go Communist or Fascist—or invent a new brand of its own — is the only question worthwhile asking. **My answer is that a new brand labelled "Social Justice" will be the order of the new day.**

* * *

And the next crack-up is coming sooner than most persons anticipate.

* * *

Mussolini said: **"If by democracy you mean a government for the people, I believe in democracy."** There is some sound thought in what he says.

Before you can get a government "for the people," the citizens must recapture their sovereign right of coining and regulating their money. Until then, one can wrap up all the democracy in America with a nice red ribbon and hand it to Hitler for a Christmas present. We will never miss it.

* * *

Up to date we have had a government of the rich, by the rich and for the rich. **No government is worth saving which fails to save the people.**

* * *

The sit-down strikes in America are out of control. Prosperity cannot hold them nor can Mr. Roosevelt. They will run their course. Meanwhile, the sacrosanct rights to private property are not faring so well in their battle with human rights.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt feels that thirteen state legislatures have been bought up by the American Liberty League. So what? Well, thirteen state legislatures are enough to block any amendment of the Constitution. If Mr. Roosevelt would clearly indicate that such is the case, every decent American would support him in his court packing project.

* * *

Why not send out an SOS to the forty-eight state legislatures asking them if they would support an amendment to the Constitution to grant Congress power to establish a minimum annual wage and a maximum working hour schedule for mass production labor? Give the forty-eight state legislatures two weeks to reply. If they fail to reply favorably, perhaps, it is time to junk state legislatures. Is that, or is it not, an acid test of American democracy?

Father Coughlin's Message to Labor *Continued*

(Continued from Page 1)

Communists will become peaceful citizens once their economic liberty is established.

Labor, stand together!

If Catholics and Protestants and orthodox Jews fight alongside irreligionists against the immoralities of modern capitalism, what of that? They were all fit fodder to line up against the Germans, and they were applauded for it.

Everybody knows the Woolworth wage, which was never enough to keep a girl on the clean side of Main Street.

In a swanky restaurant, located in a marble-walled office building in Detroit, waitresses were being paid $6.80 a week!

Who can blame these girls for sitting down, not in a spasmodic strike, but in protest against a national disgrace that must not be tolerated one year longer.

When the sweat shop girls of New York will gain a modicum of courage; when the coal miners will remember that they are human beings with wives and children to sustain; when every man and woman who earns his or her bread by the sweat of the brow will recognize that we are in a social, bloodless war —then America, like a sleeping giant, will be rising up from its lethargy to establish social justice for all.

Laborers, while you are at it, **strike for a living wage that will remain a living wage!**

Be not misled by striking for so many elastic dollars a day, or a week, or a month, or a year. While the iron is hot, strike for honest dollars that will be able to purchase the things that you and your family require, even though the money lords juggle the cost of living.

Moreover, carry your strike against the sit-down politicians. Force them to pass legislation which will not permit the industrialists and the food processors and the manufacturers of clothing to multiply their prices. Demand legislation that will stabilize your gains.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is on the side of the laboring man in this battle for economic liberty. But SOCIAL JUSTICE will not applaud the mere striking for higher wages. It is saving its applause until victory comes. But meanwhile SOCIAL JUSTICE encourages you to carry on your warfare.

Peaceful petition and promising politicians have failed you. You have exhausted all ordinary means. There is nothing left for you to do except to remember that you are "We, The People"; that government is "for the people"!

Laborers, stand together. America is with you. Your day is here; your chance to gain a living minimum annual wage which will enable you to live in frugal comfort and which will assure you of an opportunity to own a piece of these United States upon which is built a home that is your own—all that is within your grasp.

Cordially yours,

Charles E. Coughlin

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OBITUARY NOTICE

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION—of beloved memory; defunct, on the 13th day of March, 1937; aged one year: "Being of few days it fulfilled a long time."

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

But It Is Not Democracy

WE HAVE it on the authority of the Scriptures that "not all who cry, Lord, Lord! shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven."

Similarly we have the authority of that modern royalist, Benito Mussolini, that not all who cry, "Save democracy," are democratic.

Listen to one of the always direct and brilliant thoughts of Il Duce:

> "If by democracy you mean government for and in the interests of the people then our system and only ours is democratic. Bear in mind that, in the future, it will be recognized that we were the first to face and adapt government to the facts of modern life."

Mussolini is ages apart from Abraham Lincoln, who defined democracy as "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Let us not forget that real democracy is primarily government "by the people." Any other formula is something else; and, in this day when expediency is the prime motivation of the world's masses, nothing is to be gained by calling a spade anything but a spade.

Fascism may or may not be "in the interests of the people," but **it is not democracy.**

Fascism may or may not be the first—indeed the only system that "faces and adopts government to the facts of modern life," but it is **not democracy.**

Any government, however successful, however powerful, however humane, which places all power in the hands of one man—openly or by subterfuge—is, in fact, **not democracy.**

Under **absolute monarchy, history reveals, at** times the people prospered, enjoyed life, partook of all the things the human heart cherishes.

There have been a few benevolent **despots.** But autocracy has an extremely poor batting **average** for benevolence.

Under every form of despotism, **bad rulers** have vastly outnumbered good rulers. **That is why** men and women struggled and suffered over **centuries** for the right to rule themselves.

By historic precedent—and granting, **for the sake of** proving a point, that Mussolini is **a good ruler** — the chances are about 100 to 1 that, **when he dies, he will be succeeded by a cruel, a wasteful, an incompetent or an insane Duce.**

In that event, all the powers which the people have surrendered to a good ruler, will pass into the hands of an oppressor or a wastrel—who will also have the army and the navy to make the people knuckle down to his will.

A few years of artificial felicity are not worth that risk—which history shows to be not merely a risk, but a **certainty.**

The finest thing about democracy, as we know it, is its inherent power to correct its own mistakes—if it has the courage to suffer the **full consequences of those mistakes**—and the sagacity to refuse to permit the concentration of all power in the hands of any one man, **good or bad.**

I Will Save You, Mr. Laborer

ADOLF HITLER is one of the three absolute rulers who have been set up within the memory of the present generation, by the will of the people.

His mandate to rule absolutely, "**so that we can get things done—now,**" came from the farmers and the laborers of Germany.

In effect he told the laborers of Germany: "This democratic government of yours is fumbling around getting you nowhere. What you need is a government that can get things done quickly—**now!** Trust me, Mr. Laborer," he said, "I will save you."

Hitler got his mandate from the laborer and the farmer.

Now, the fact is that the German laboring man has not yet been saved—after four years of getting things done—**now**—under Hitler.

Th truth of the matter is that the German laboring man was suffering from problems that were distinctly new, distinctly post-war problems. The loss of colonies, the reparations payments, the perfection of machinery, the loss of foreign markets and other twentieth century problems were at the root of the German laborer's sad condition.

Hitler, in effect, told German labor that he had a solution for the problem.

The fact is he did not have a solution—as the present state of German labor clearly demonstrates.

True enough Hitler has reduced unemployment—but **he put the unemployed to work making munitions!** That is no solution to Germany's labor problem. The only surcease such an expedient can ever bring will be the surcease of death on the battle field—and meanwhile heavier taxation and the progressive depletion of domestic purchasing power.

The problems of labor today, the world over, are new problems, twentieth century problems, which disinterested, scientific men say will only be solved laboriously, painfully, over the years—just as all the problems of the human race have been solved.

Hitler promised what he couldn't deliver—and **what really intelligent people knew in advance that he couldn't deliver.**

Down in their individual hearts German laborers are probably more discouraged than ever, less capable than ever of meeting the pains and struggle necessary to the solution of their problems—all because the meretricious, lying dream of yesterday is beginning to show itself as it meets today's reality.

But that lying dream robbed them of their power to help themselves.

An edict was issued to German laboring men a few weeks ago that they must not expect any raise in wages—and **they dare not strike!** That would be treason: and the great Nazi army is especially efficient in handling treason.

Of course, the German steel trust and **the munitions** makers are making bigger, cleaner profits **than ever.**

That is the plight of the German laborer—all because he thought that the world's **greatest, most complex** problem could be solved by **one man and his political** sycophants—**now!**

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

WE HAVE recently had a very pungent letter from a gentleman in Delaware. We answered it, in part, last week when we went into the matter of the two 5 to 4 decisions of the Supreme Court.

There is a paragraph, however, which calls for specific attention. It is this:

> **"I have every confidence in the Constitution, but these judges, with their backgrounds as corporation lawyers, have voted for property rights over human rights every time, and have made the Constitution—not what it is—but what they SAY it is."**

Now neither President Roosevelt nor his most ardent supporters in his onslaught on the Supreme Court have ever said anything as bitter as that about the "nine old men."

Just for the sake of emphasizing a point, however, we will take it for granted that our correspondent is accurate in his condemnation of the present judges. We will admit that they have adhered to their devotion for the corporations which made them.

We will admit that they are hopelessly inured to seeing bloated capitalists grow fatter while innocent children wither into ever more pernicious malnutrition.

What we want to ask our correspondent, and every other citizen who is thinking in the same terms, is this:

"How did these property-loving justices get their jobs?"

And we must answer that question by saying that they were appointed by presidents who were the choice of the people, and they were confirmed by Senators who were elected by the people.

In 1928 millions of people whooped it up for Hoover and marked their ballots for him. In 1932 those same people were damning Hoover and would have marked their ballots for the devil, if necessary, to defeat him.

Calvin Coolidge, Harding, Wilson were all the people's choice—some of them by a greater popular majority than the "great mandate" majority of 1936. Yet they appointed the present Supreme Court.

* * *

You will say, perhaps, that several million more Americans voted in 1936 than in any previous election. Therefore the 1936 vote was more completely representative of the citizenry.

And we reply that those extra millions are the very worst citizens we have! Their indifference, both to their duty as citizens and to the welfare of their country, was directly

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People's Voice in National Debate

What Do YOU Think?

About Sit-down Strikes

This is the third "What Do You Think?"

Elsewhere a percentage of the favorable and unfavorable answers to "Politicians" and "Democracy" are printed.

This week we come to the question of "Sit-down Strikes." It is necessary that your answers be concise and limited to approximately 100 words. Every letter will be recognized. Every letter will assist in establishing a valuable poll of public opinion.

Whether you are for or against the questions submitted below has no bearing on the value of your letter.

Under no circumstances will names or addresses or even initials be published to disclose the identity of the writer unless you give specific permission for us to use this information.

Think these questions over carefully. Submit your answers briefly in a hundred-word letter.

1. **Is the law of self-preservation the first natural law?**
2. **Is it permissible for a nation to go to war for the citizens to preserve their homes and liberties?**
3. **Is it a natural right for every man able and willing to work to enjoy the frugal comforts produced by his nation?**
4. **Is wealth so concentrated in America that under the present economic regime it is impossible for great masses of the people to enjoy the frugal comforts produced by America?**
5. **Have the politicians to whom we have entrusted the running of the country been remiss in their duty of protecting the natural right to life, liberty and happiness?**
6. **When politicians do nothing about the mass poverty and concentration of wealth in America, is it permissible for the people to revolt peacefully?**
7. **Have factories and mass production industries been used against the best interests of the laboring classes insofar as they have underpaid the laborers?**
8. **Are human rights superior to property rights?**
9. **In order to gain economic freedom is it permissible for the laboring class to offend against property rights in order to acquire the denied human rights which politicians have not protected by law?**
10. **Is the sit-down strike, although normally immoral, now defensible?**

Poll of Readers' Views on Politicians and Democracy

Would America be a happier country if all politicians were liquidated:

Yes . . . 63.5%
No . . . 36.5%

Is democracy obsolete and should there be substituted for it another form of government?

Yes . . . 11.2%
No . . . 88.8%

Public opinion as polled by SOCIAL JUSTICE among a great cross-section of its readers, in a new National Debate, reveals a display of optimism that is almost invincible. While the trend of the answers would appear to be leading up inescapably to the "liquidation" of politicians and the "abolition" of democracy, many of the writers stop short of both these conclusions.

Agreeing almost unanimously that politicians are not the best class of citizens, that they are often corrupt and nearly always amenable to patronage pressure, the writers think through the "surface effect" of political corruption to its cause in the voters' indifference.

People Still Rule

As one writer states: "Politicians as a class are not the best citizens, very many of them are crooked, but it is wrong to blame the politicians when the voters have the power to force the politicians to do the public will."

What might seem to be a surprising number of writers demand an intelligence test for voters and favor barring the ballot to those who have neither the intelligence nor the spirit to make use of it.

A veteran worker at election polls reports that through the years he has been positively astounded at the numbers of ballots that have to be thrown out on every election night. He writes:

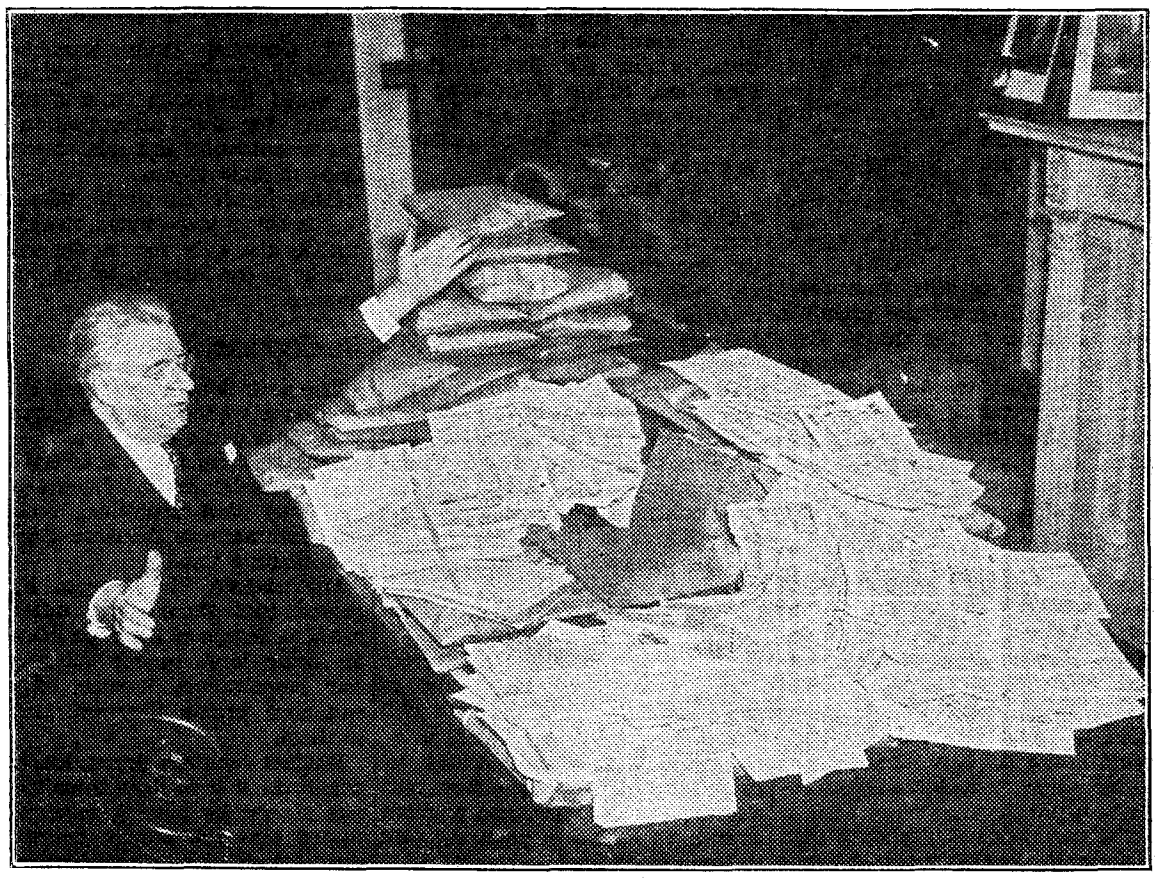
"If the public cannot do such a simple thing as mark an 'X' before the candidate of their choice, how can they have the intelligence to select candidates on merit through the barrage of invective, personalities and lies that attend every campaign?"

Believe in Democracy

On the question of democracy, the resilient optimism of the writers is even more resurgent. A simple quotation is chosen as one which best sums up the consensus of the poll. This reader writes:

"Our present state of affairs is entirely representative of the will—or lack of will—of the American people. Democracy is the best government in theory, the least evil in fact, and should be preserved."

Court Protests Swamp Senators



Senators and Congressmen are being swamped with tons of letters and telegrams from the people who elected them protesting against President Roosevelt's plan for judiciary reorganization. Senator Royal S. Copeland, New York Democrat, is here shown with his share of the protest flood. Of 30,000 missives counted, 29,000 are against the plan, he reports. *—Acme Newsphoto.*

Private Poll of Senators Points Toward Defeat of President's Court Plan

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt's bill for the enlargement of the Supreme Court is in grave danger of being defeated. That is not to say that it will be defeated.

Such a prophecy would be foolish in the case of a powerful figure like Franklin D. Roosevelt, a leader who only a few months ago carried 46 out of the 48 states in a contest for re-election based upon his record.

President Roosevelt may yet swing enough votes his way to transform the Supreme Court into the image of the New Deal. His "fireside chat" of this week may have done it.

Neutrals Hold Key

But as this is being written—necessarily in advance of an early deadline for SOCIAL JUSTICE—the chances are distinctly against the passage of the court bill. That is said on the basis of the present line-up in the United States Senate. **More Senators are against the Roosevelt proposal than are for it.**

The final decision lies with a group of 30 or so who describe themselves as "neutral." Most of these at heart are opposed to packing the Supreme Court with New Deal "yes men." But how they will vote in the end depends upon whoever exerts the most pressure on them, Mr. Roosevelt or their constituents.

Just after the president made public his plan to "rejuvenate" the Supreme Court there was an outcry of disapproval. Mr. Roosevelt himself called it a "roar." Letters poured in upon members of Congress. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of these letters were opposed to "packing the court.

Administration supporters tried to laugh off this avalanche of pro-court mail. They said it was from the

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Italy Breeding Babies for War

Old Men Not Discarded in Duce's Plans

By Justin Soval

While the United States makes a drive to discredit old age, Fascist Italy is finding a strikingly practical use for it.

Il Duce is mobilizing his oldsters for war.

In progressive America a man at 55, if he is fortunate enough to have held his own in mass production industry, is consciously getting ready for the scrap-heap.

In Italy, at 55, a man is as good as his 18-year-old son for the purposes of mass destructionism.

These and other thoughts arise as we learn that the Fascist Grand Council, under the relentless urge of Mussolini, has decided upon a program of "completely militarizing the Italian nation."

Every able-bodied man between 18 and 55 will be trained to fight for Fascism. Periodically, when the master of the show wishes to administer a particularly sharp warning to other nations, they will all be trotted out in a general mobilization.

Dressed in military style, even men of 70, fairly well preserved, can present an imposing front. If it becomes necessary, imperial Benito will call them out.

War Trained From the Cradle

Circumstances force him to take a different view of old age than we are able to take here in America.

However little value Fascism places upon human life, it has a high regard for man power.

Mussolini also has a mania for mobilization.

Even the children have their place in his all inclusive preparations for war. He starts his armies in the nurseries.

Virtually as soon as the Italian youth is able to walk he is given a uniform and taught how to march in ordered ranks.

The plastic mind of babyhood is conditioned in the love of war.

Every Italian youth of today is given an earlier opportunity than Napoleon had to become a Napoleon—or anything from that down to a military mule driver.

During the disillusionment that followed the "war to end war," it would have been thought madness to suggest that any modern nation, schooled in the terrible hell of the greatest of wars, would be calling on the cradle and the rocking chair to create armies. But today we witness it; we actually grow accustomed to it.

However, lest we fail in our effort to picture the madness of the modern war lord, let us not omit that Mussolini's genius does not stop even at the cradle or the grave. Reports indicate that he is turning over in his mind the possibilities of going "beyond the cradle" for the legions that will uphold the glory that will be Rome.

New Order Spurs Baby Production.

It is indicated that Italy's super-Alexander is planning legislation to *force a maximum production of babies*, thereby assuring a source for his armies of the future.

Confiscatory taxes may be levied upon bachelors and childless couples.

Bounties will be paid to large families.

"Babies, more babies," will be the Fascist slogan, "Mothers and fathers, produce us babies to feed to the cannon and the gas and the machine gun!"

Add to this madness of Fascism the other distinctly Communist madness of militarizing and mobilizing girls and women, and you have a picture of modern civilization that would make Caesar Borgia stand aghast.

This is the fruit of dictatorship: In Russia and Spain the brutalizing of women; in Italy and Germany the dehumanizing of little children.

Preparedness Above All Else

But let us follow a little farther the plan of "completely militarizing" the Italian nation.

Preparations for war will not only reach as far as possible into the "human resources" of the nation, they will crowd out all else in the daily lives of the citizens.

Mussolini puts it this way:-

"Only with the aid of science and the valor of people ready for any event can peoples less richly endowed resist eventual aggression of nations rich in money and natural resources."

That sounds glorious, inspirational, idealistic. But what does it mean in practical work-a-day terms?

It means that Italians must learn to sacrifice everything in life for the building of ever-greater armies.

While the people of other nations, richer in money and natural resources, may have butter on their bread, Italians should loyally go without butter and eventually, for all Il Duce knows, without bread.

While other people enjoy motor cars, Italians should loyally develop the art of walking, **if necessary.**

While other people enjoy two suits of clothes and a change of linen, Italians should loyally face the possibility of having one breechcloth or a Fascist uniform.

When Mussolini speaks of loyalty he means that, insofar as it is humanly possible, the Italian people should eliminate from their lives everything that the human heart desires so that Italy may have more guns and airplanes and battleships.

That is not overstatement. However mad nations may become, the individual mind is forced to follow the channels of logic.

Resources Outmatched By Rival Powers

Logic inescapably points to the conclusion that, if Italy hopes to keep abreast of England, Japan or the United States in the present headlong arms competition, her people will eventually have to do without any clothing or food or shelter.

The difference in the resources of these nations is factually just that great.

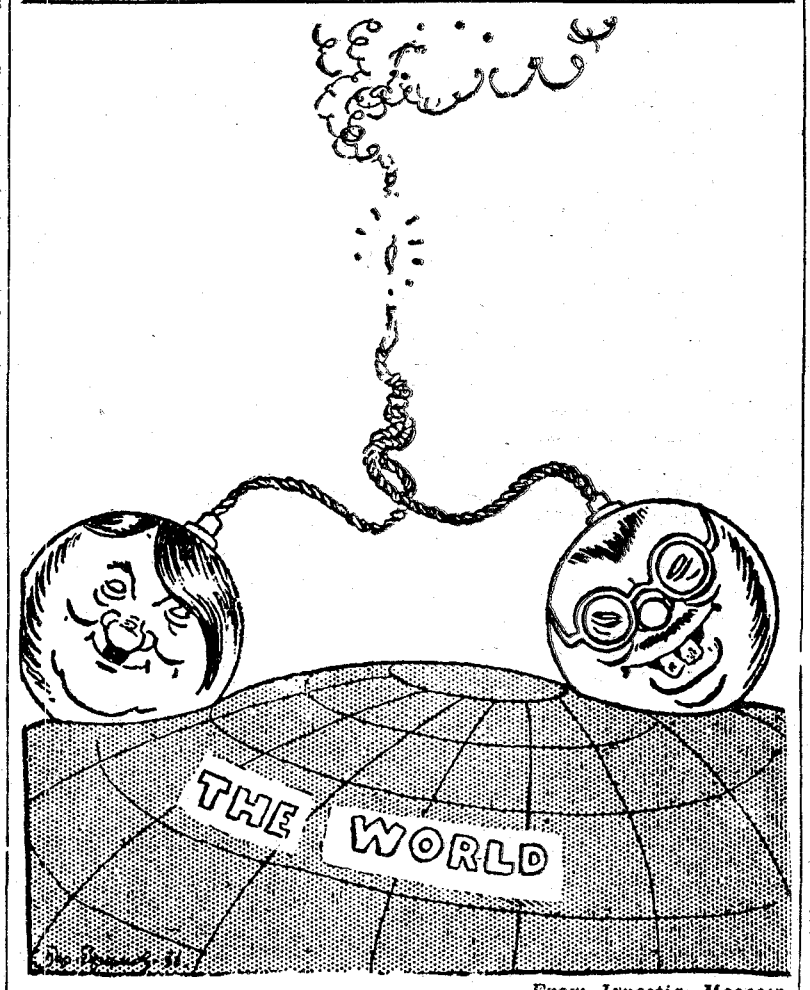
The same holds for Germany.

The only sane explanation to account for the endurance that Italian and German people already have shown in support of their militaristic dictators is that present hardships are less awesome, less repugnant than the thought of oppression and exploitation by "other, richer nations."

The day will inevitably come, however, when the German and Italian people can endure no more sacrificing for armaments.

When that day comes, **the world will again know war.**

Ties of Friendship



—From Izvestia, Moscow.

A soviet Russian view of the Hitler-Oriental alliance as seen by Izvestia of Moscow.

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

Return of Otto Is Lively Issue

VIENNA, AUSTRIA.—Despite the fact that Chancellor Schuschnigg has been a lonely figure since the tragic death of his wife, Herma Von Schuschnigg, by his side in an automobile accident in 1935, the energetic successor to Dollfuss occupies a unique position in Europe's drama. In recent months, he has developed in political stature until today he holds the destiny of Austria in his hands.

Otto

Recently, Schuschnigg announced that he would permit the Archduke Otto to return to the throne. German Foreign Minister Von Neurath was dispatched to the capital at once to forestall a restored monarchy. On arriving he found thousands of Austrian foes crowding about the streets and shouting. He is a diplomat of the old school and has had trouble with his Nazi colleagues at home and abroad. Such a reception and noisy demonstration indicated that his mission will be to no avail, because no ruler in Europe today can disregard the populace.

Germany does not hold the upper hand in Austria, however much she would desire it. Schuschnigg is by no means ready to make Austria a German province.

The restoration of Archduke Otto is one of the key dangers that hangs over Europe today. Mussolini is reportedly to favor it, as it would create a buffer state as a guard over the Brenner Pass. France desires it also as a wedge between Italy and Germany. But the "Little Entente" threatens open war if Otto is restored.

English Debate Baldwin Successor

LONDON, ENGLAND. — Reports that Stanley Baldwin will retire as prime minister of England and accept an earldom, following the coronation on May 12, has started a flood of rumors as to his probable successor.

The three logical prospects are Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain; Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty; and Sir Thomas Inskip, who is now minister for the Co-ordination of National Defense.

While Chamberlain is the heir apparent for his handling of the financial affairs of England since the depression, and is favored by the bank of England, it is highly probable that the Labor and Liberal factions will prevent him gaining the coveted post.

Inskip is a runner-up and has done a good job for a lawyer in co-ordinating the defense and armament program which is so vital to England at this time. It is improbable that this ministry will swap horses in the middle of the rushing stream.

On the basis of genuine ability, Sir Samuel Hoare is the logical inheritor to wear Baldwin's shoes.

Hoare has had a varied career and has "produced the goods" in every job he has ever had. In 1922 he was put in charge of civil aviation. He amazed his critics by flying 50,000 miles in the first year and did much to promote aviation as well as extend a great network of Empire air lines.

He was Secretary of India in 1933-34 and was the power behind the government bill for the new regime now in effect in India. As a result he was made foreign secretary in 1935.

A Line on Legislation

Subject:

The Pittman neutrality bill.

Status:

Passed by Senate.

Provisions:

Extends the present mandatory embargo on arms shipments to fighting nations; would prohibit American travel on belligerent ships; outlaws shipments of American-owned goods to warring nations; and allows the president to say what other goods American ships could carry to such nations.

Flaws:

The bill is a thinly-veiled attempt to protect the profits of munitions makers, at the same time essaying to prevent the involvement of the United States in another foreign war.

You can't do both, and the measure will therefore prove ineffectual when trouble breaks out in Europe.

Foreign powers hold many millions of dollars of investments in the American security market. These securities could be liquidated at a moment's notice for the purpose of buying American-made munitions of war for use abroad.

There is no provision in the bill as enacted which would prevent the export of war products purchased in this manner by foreigners. The products could be transported by alien vessels without legal conflictions.

Neither is there a provision—vital in time of war—to give the president discretionary authority over so-called "cash and carry" activities of foreigners dealing in the American market.

Briefly, the Pittman bill is a victory for the lobbyists of the munitions manufacturers and international bankers because it places personal, financial rights over the rights of the people—the same people who will be forced to lay down their lives should we become embroiled in Europe's troubles.

Principle Objection:

If Congress really wanted to enact air-tight neutrality legislation it would have adopted a measure calling for the nationalization of the manufacture and sale of munitions in time of war.

Such legislation would take the profits out of war—would, therefore, abolish the only reason for war—and be in the interests of the public welfare.

Background:

The nations of Europe have spent at least $14-billion in war preparations during the past year.

Senator Gerald Nye's investigating committee showed beyond peradventure that munitions makers and international bankers foment and finance wars.

Furthermore, the committee proved that these same interests use their influence (through lobbies) to secure large appropriations for war preparations, because of the enormous profits that will accrue to them.

William Jennings Bryan, realizing how futile it is to fight these interests simply by passing laws, contended that the people themselves should decide by ballot whether or not the nation should go to war.

Combatant nations spent $113,000,000 a day during the last war; it cost $25,000 to take a life in that war; and a total of 9,000,000 lives were taken.

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"Let 'em Eat Cake!" Bourbons' Answer to Public Cry for Bread

"Youth and the Nation" is the title of a series of Sunday afternoon broadcasts, sponsored by Philip Johnson and Alan Blackburn, over station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, weekly at 1 p. m. (E. S. T.). SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents a quotation from another of these addresses to young Americans.

When the people of France were hungry and cried: "We have no bread," the Bourbons of the French Revolution replied: "Let them eat cake!"

The Bourbons did not wake up to the folly of such a stubborn and reactionary policy until Bourbon heads began to roll on the Place de la Concorde.

Since those days the word "Bourbon" has been used to describe stiff-necked reactionaries. Let me read the definition of the word Bourbon in Webster's Standard Dictionary:

"Bourbon, a ruler or politician who is behind the age, who neither forgets nor learns anything, an obstinate conservative."

The Bourbons of America are the kings of high finance and the princes and dictators of greedy corporations. These American Bourbons control vast wealth. They use this wealth, not for the good of people, but for the profit of their moneyed aristocracy. These few powerful men control our money, manipulate our industry and influence the policies of our government.

These few men have great power but do not use it for the welfare of the people. They have the power but they refuse the responsibility which goes with power.

Bourbons of America Oppose Any Change

The Bourbons know that there is want in the midst of plenty in America but they insist on keeping things as they are. They refuse to change a system which produces want in the midst of plenty, and they oppose any effort of the people to change the system.

Instead of using their money and their power to make America a land of plenty for all, they bend every effort to persuade the people of the United States that want in the midst of plenty does not exist.

From windows of Wall Street itself can be seen the bleakness and squalor of New York's tenements. Yet the Bourbons close their eyes to poverty and repeat, "There is no want in America."

They cannot help but read in their newspapers the statistics of unemployment. They cannot help but read the payroll reports from their own factories, which show that workmen do not receive enough pay to provide decently for their families.

Billboards Paint Prosperity Picture

But the Bourbons have plenty; well might they be satisfied with things as they are. They want no change. To make sure that there is no change, the Bourbons have undertaken a campaign of propaganda to convince the people that want does not exist. For this campaign they have at their command every medium of publicity in the country. Year after year, the newspapers have carried headlines which announce: "Prosperity is here." Year after year, the magazines have told the story: "Prosperity is here." We have been deluged with the propaganda of prosperity.

In recent months the Bourbons have hired the billboards of the nation to prove to the American public that every workman is prosperous.

They have printed and put up from coast to coast beautiful colored posters to show the people how well off American workmen are supposed to be.

During the past months we have seen on the billboards a series of advertisements depicting the comfort and luxury the average American. From Maine to California this million-dollar billboard campaign is carried on.

You, no doubt, have seen these advertisements on billboards in your community. These advertisements sell no product, are sponsored by no company. They simply advertise the reactionary philosophy of the Bourbons. These advertisements bear such titles as "The American Way Is the Best Way," "The American Standard Is the Highest," "American Working Hours Are the Shortest."

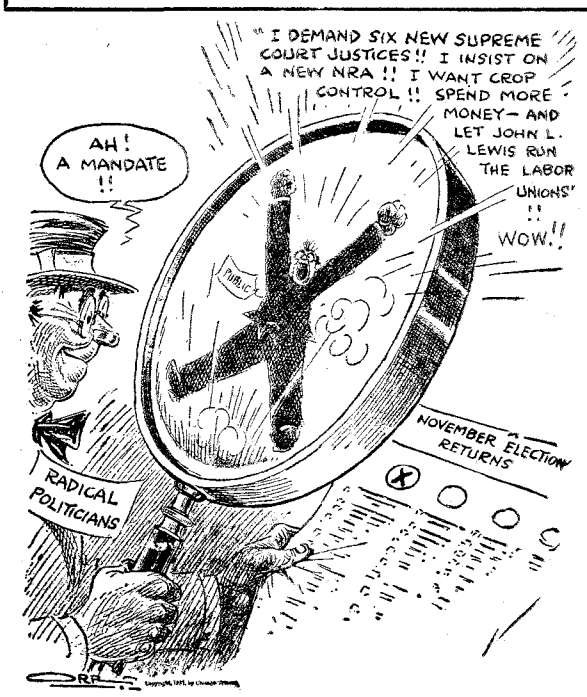
In order to enjoy the standard of living pictured in these billboard advertisements the average American would have to earn at least $3,000 a year. The facts are these: The American workman in our basic industries earns less than $1,100 a year. The American farmer makes only $300 a year!

The Bourbons will lose their fight against the people. The kings of high finance, the princes and dictators of corporate greed always fight a losing battle.

The people will win. Time is on their side. History is on their side.

The people have always won their battles in the past, sometimes peacefully, sometimes by force. They shall win this fight. May they win it peacefully.

News Cartoons of the Week


"I DEMAND SIX NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICES!! I INSIST ON A NEW NRA!! I WANT CROP CONTROL!! SPEND MORE MONEY— AND LET JOHN L. LEWIS RUN THE LABOR UNIONS!! WOW!!
AH! A MANDATE!!
PUBLIC
NOVEMBER ELECTION RETURNS
RADICAL POLITICIANS

"What They See in the Cross"
—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

"Telling Him"
—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Fr. Coughlin to Welcome Summer Tours to Shrine

Visitors to the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Mich., on the occasion of the official summer tours, will be welcomed by Father Coughlin.

Each group will arrive in Royal Oak in time for the opening ceremonies at 10 a. m. The dignity and sublimity of a solemn high mass, with a vested double choir chanting the mass and singing hymns, will be provided for each Sunday.

Since the sanctuary is situated in the center of the massive octagonal church, all in the congregation have an equally advantageous view of the beautiful ceremonies, the fine new vestments and the solemnity of the service.

Fr. Coughlin to Preach Sermon

Father Coughlin will deliver the sermon and will also explain the symbolism of the church itself.

An organ recital on the new four-manual Kilgen organ, largest church organ in America, will follow. Afterwards there will be opportunity to visit the reliquary where tourists may behold the charred wood beams and the statue of the Little Flower saved from the fire which destroyed the famous Little Shrine. In the afternoon the stone of that state in whose honor the day is dedicated will be blessed.

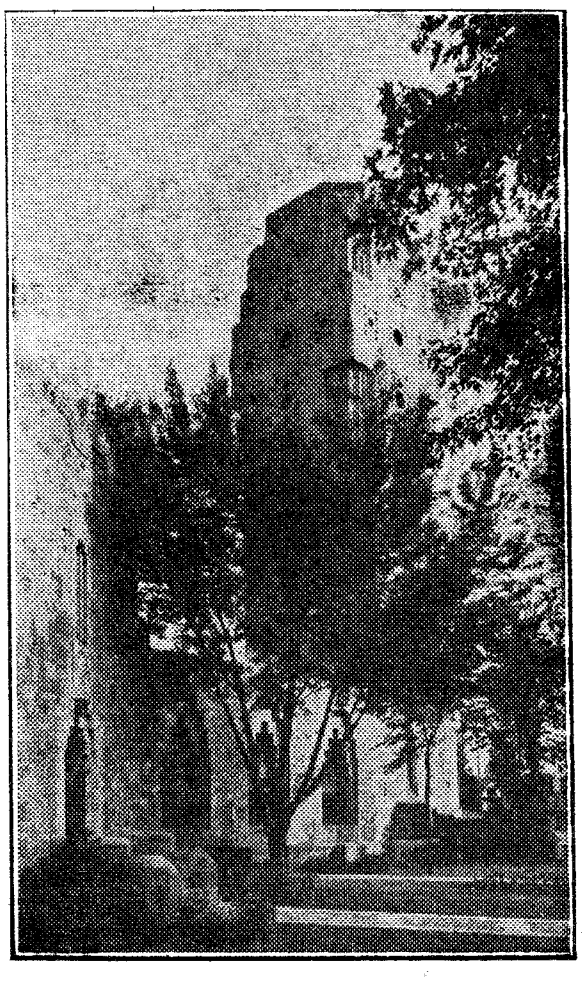
Rival Cities Vie For Tour Showing

From reports so far received, there is going to be a close race between three Ohio cities to see which one will have the largest group of visitors at the Shrine on June 20, the day set aside for the Great Lakes cities and those from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Buffalo and Syracuse will have a large group, and other cities as far east as Albany are planning to take part.

July 4 will be New England day at the Shrine and all the towns, cities and villages of the eastern seaboard will be looking toward Royal Oak on that day. Large groups of New England folk have already made known their intention of visiting the Shrine on Independence Day. Boston and Providence, Salem and Norwalk, will be strongly represented.

Already railroads are arranging special tours to Royal Oak. Thousands of others will drive their automobiles, timing their trips to arrive early on the morning of the alloted day.

Anyone interested in leading a group of people to the Shrine on some summer Sunday can write directly to Father Coughlin or get in touch with your local railroad agent.



EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

responsible for the reign of the property-lovers and "economic royalists" whom the present Supreme Court is supposed to represent.

* * *

In a small way, the other day, we got an inkling that the electorate is still not too brilliant in its thinking.

The Detroit News sent out a reporter to get a few opinions, with pictures, on the Supreme Court issue.

Eight representative Americans were interviewed. Five favored the proposal of the administration. We submit their reasoning, with full credit to the Detroit News.

We plead with you to read them while you are wide awake. Read them with the thought in mind that these thinkers may possibly be a cross-section of the mandate-makers who are about to change fundamentally the balance of powers which have always made our nation (as bad as it has been, Mr. Delaware correspondent) the ideal democracy of history.

In the ascending order of political insight, here they are:

A bartender:

"If you are a business man, you try all the time to keep young blood in your business, and I think the Supreme Court needs young blood, too."

A barber:

"It's not just because I like Roosevelt. I was reading the other night that there were over ten court justices and they apparently got along all right. I don't think the number makes any difference at all."

A soda fountain attendant:

"I don't know anything about the Supreme Court changes proposed by the president, and I haven't read about it, but if Roosevelt says it's all right, I guess it will do for me."

A dancer:

"I don't know much about the details, but I think Mr. Roosevelt's swell and anything he does is perfectly O. K. with me."

And a classic opinion from an auto body repair man:

"I'm just a foreigner who went to school a couple of years back home, but I don't see why it would hurt us to change the court and sort of fix it up. We change the new models of automobiles and we change the models of machinery."

Well, there they are—a little chip off the Great Mandate, and, if you see it that way, an answer to the gentleman from Delaware.

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U. S. IN DANGER AS SECOND WO

Bankers, Gun Makers Fan Fires for Profit

We went into the World war to make the world safe for democracy—to destroy the menace of dictatorship—but we came out of it with two or three good-sized dictators and a score of little ones. These are now grappling with one another in the hopes of foisting their theories of government on the rest of the world. And unless the American people are on guard against these sinister intrigues we shall again be drawn into their controversy, another world war more terrible than the last one.

The situation today is strikingly similar to the situation that existed between 1913 and 1917. European hatreds and the various ambitions of ruthless rulers are causing a groundswell that may erupt on the slightest provocation. The implements of war and destruction are being readied in an arms race embracing every big nation in the world. Europe is a powder keg requiring only some obscure "incident" to set it off.

The United States was thrust into the last war because our international bankers, Morgan et al, wanted to protect an investment of 15-billion in the Allied cause. The truth is, we did not enter the war to make the world safe for democracy, as President Wilson later proclaimed. That was only an excuse, a shibboleth, to mislead the people and excite their patriotism.

A drill of armed youth in Turkey.
—Acme Picture.

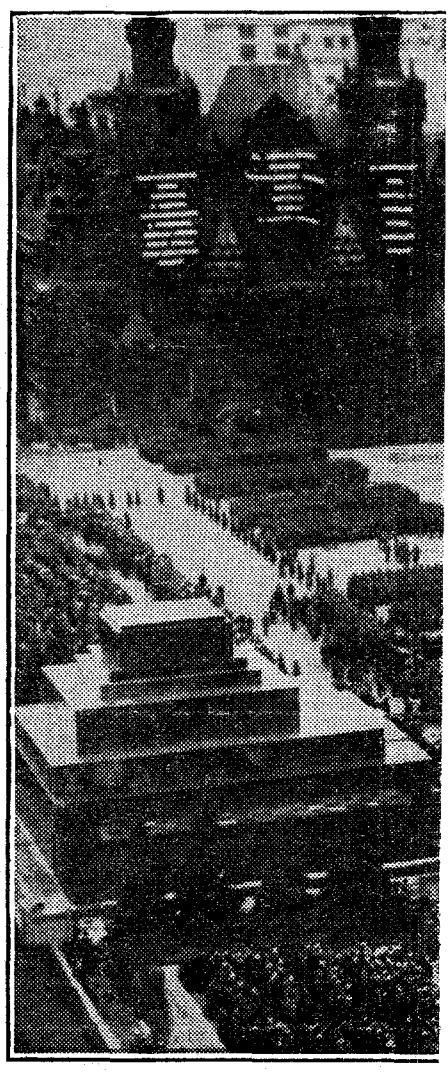
Situation Like 1913

We did not enter the war to make the world safe for democracy, but to make it safe for the international bankers and their fellow conspirators—the munitions makers. We could have avoided entering the war if we had banned exports of munitions and attended to our own business at home.

All the conditions that existed in 1913 to 1917 are being re-enacted. Our international profiteers—even our own government officials!—are again juggling with foreign debts, are again playing with fire in foreign market places.

In 1934, at the request of the executive, Congress set aside two billion dollars in gold to enable our secretary of the treasury to gamble in foreign securities, bonds and money.

The United States Treasury reports show that two hundred millions of this gold is gone. (See SOCIAL JUSTICE, Feb. 8.) It is known that this two hundred million dollars



was placed in the custody of an
Morgenthau has refused to inform
made of the fund.

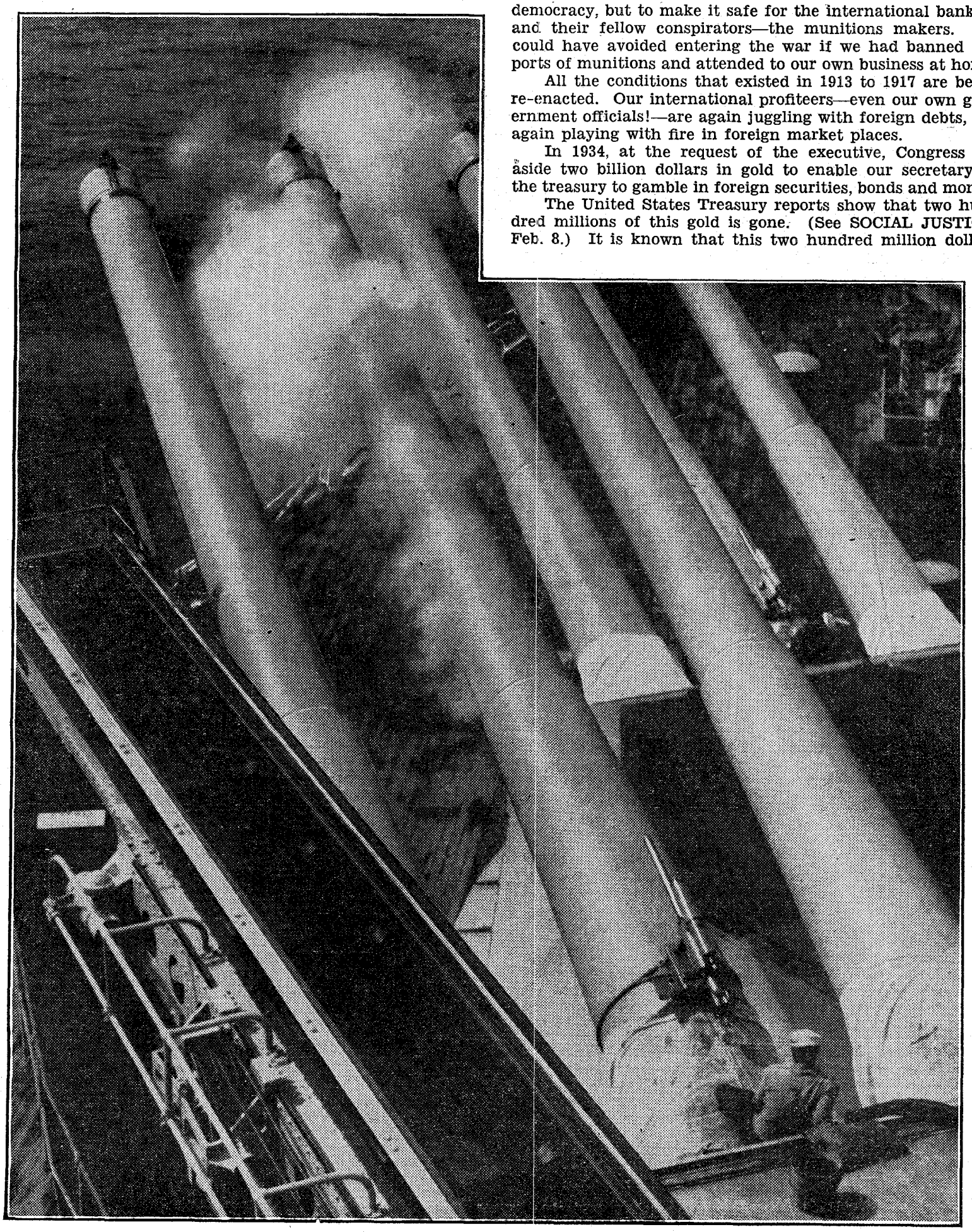
However, it is not necessary for
that he has been flirting with the
London. He tried to stabilize the fra
He met the same fate when he essa

Never an Honest War

The secretary of the treasury
can't successfully trade horses with

Moreover, he should know that
drag us into the next war, which, e
men admit, will break within the
France and England will become e
we are careful, our financial dealing
that the youth of this nation will
blood on foreign battle fields.

There never was an honest wa
the money changers and death me



Adolf Hitler, war-minded dicta
the photographer during a speech
of Berlin.

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RLD WAR NEARS

A view of Red Squre in Moscow during the military display that marked the 19th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in November of last year. While stressing pacifism, Russia has managed to mobilize the largest war force on earth. The anniversary celebration was featured by the appearance of hundreds of fast tanks on the ground and 114 planes flying overhead.

—*Acme Picture.*

re treasury official, but Mr.
nate of what disposition was

genthau to tell us. We know
in France and the pound in
1935 and was short-changed.
stabilize the pound sterling.

l know by this time that he
oreigners.

entanglements are likely to
onservative European states-
twelve months. Inevitably
led in that war and, unless
h these nations will be such
be called upon to shed its

there never will be because
its who make wars are not

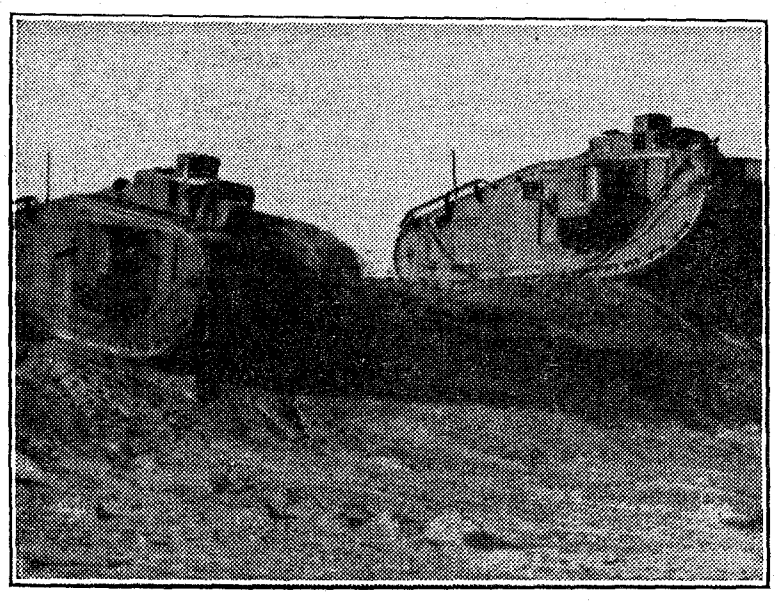
Germany, smirking for 100,000 school children
—*Keystone Picture.*

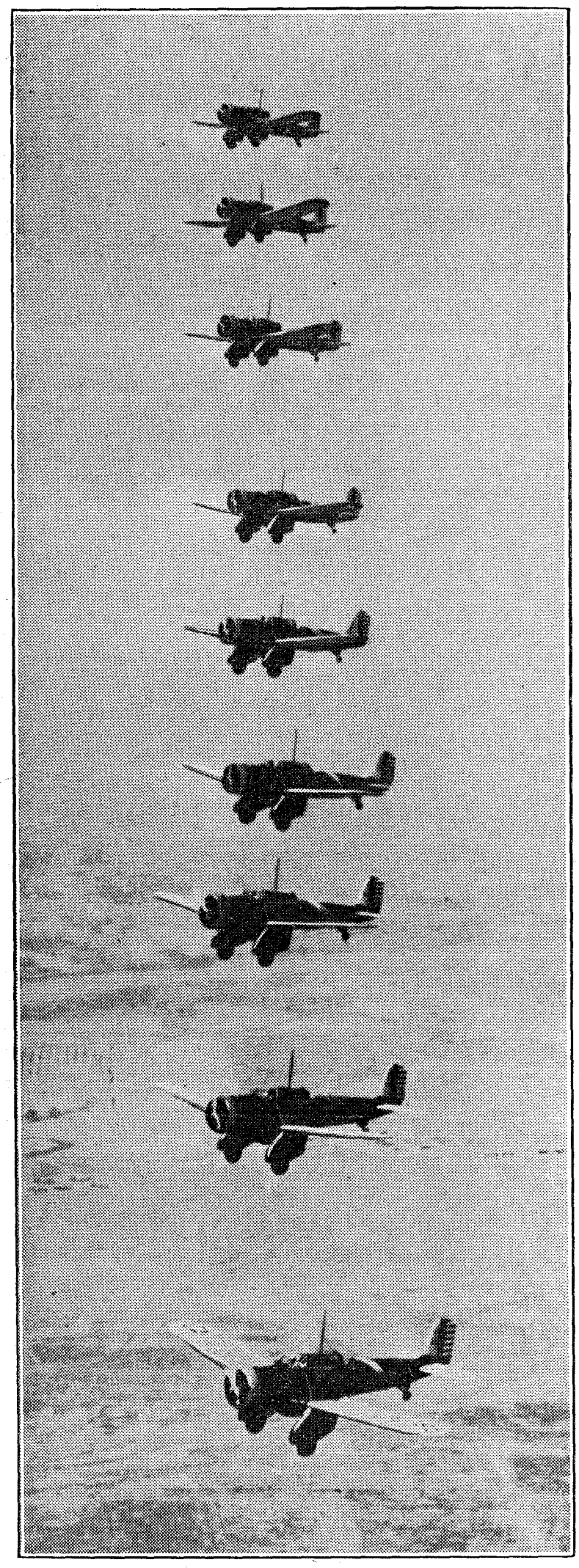
honest. We entered the last war because of dishonesty. Our participation was brought about by false propaganda to save the House of Morgan. Men, like Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., who exposed this propaganda, were assailed as unpatriotic. It was dangerous to tell the truth in those days because our government had sanctioned the propaganda. Now that it is all over we know that we had no business in that war—that we were hamstrung by unscrupled bankers. But have we learned anything from that experience? Let us hope so and be on our guard against a recurrence.

There Is Danger Ahead

Harbingers of another international conflict exist today all over the world. Our civilization is in a state of transition. New forms of government and economy are taking shape all around us. In China, millions are in arms and struggling for freedom. In Europe, Fascism and Communism are at death grips. Both of these forms of government are based upon dictatorship, oppression and enslavement of the masses.

World oppression, starving millions, corruption in government are today threatening the foundation of scores of governments, including our own.





Yes, there is danger ahead. But are we meeting the situation intelligently when, instead of avoiding foreign entanglements, the administration in Washington is actually inviting them?

We are again allowing American munition makers to sell steel and copper to war-girding foreign nations at immense profits. What is more serious, we are permitting the public servants in Washington to participate in under-cover and secret diplomacy.

Why Secret Understandings?

Instead of demanding open and above-board diplomacy, we are encouraging President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull to enter into secret understandings with the Runcimanns, the Niemeyers and the Bonnets of Europe.

Surely the American people shauld awake from their lethargy and begin to analyze the causes which have brought about these conditions, and then with determination equivalent to devotion proceed to avert our complicity in another slaughter.

Let us stay at home and mind our own business. Let us insist on an America self-sustained and self-contained, free from foreign entanglements and foreign influence. Let us be ready for the defense of our country and homes from alien aggressions, but never again be the aggressor.

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Facing Facts in Red Spain: "This Is No Civil War", View

Brutal Carnage Is All Part of World Revolt

In a special report to SOCIAL JUSTICE and in radio addresses, Roland E. Strunk, correspondent of the "Volkischer Beobachter," described eye-witness atrocities in the Spanish war that never got onto transAtlantic cables for American consumption. We present a portion of Mr. Strunk's story released through the World Service.

By Roland E. Strunk

I spent six weeks with the columns of Gen. Franco's National Army marching through the mountainous Gaudarrama, across the broad Estremaduras plains and through the rocky valleys on the Malaga front. I was present when national troops occupied many old-world Spanish towns reminiscent of a mighty Spain of by-gone days. I have experienced life in the front-line trenches —along roads of a communication— at the base, in small Spanish villages, in Seville, Saragossa and in Burgos.

My reports are exclusively based on and limited to what I have actually seen with my own eyes.

There is no such thing as civil war in Spain. The term "civil war" is entirely misleading and tends to minimize the great moral task which the national armies of Spain have set themselves in their fight against marxistic atrocities and against the spread of sovietism in western Europe.

In this world of disputes and misunderstandings of the true position, one still finds newspapers, inspired and supported by Moscow, that describe Franco's national troops as "rebels," and Madrid's murderous crew as the "legal force" operating for the purpose of upholding law and order and as the protectors of republican Spain.

It has been indisputably proved that directly hostilities commenced in Spain, capable Moscow agents—the most capable experts from the Comintern — immediately left for Barcelona and Madrid via France. There they took charge of the operations which meant so much for Moscow. They set to work at once in close co-operation with the "Front Populaire" and the branch offices of the Comintern in Marseilles and Paris.

World Needs To Be Told Facts

All that I have witnessed during my march with Franco's national armies is utterly overwhelming in its charge of criminality against the red powers in Madrid and Moscow. **It is imperative that the world should daily and hourly be told about this state of affairs but particularly those countries who still close their eyes to the fact that there is no question of a civil war in Spain but that it is a struggle between bolshevism and nationalism,** between world revolution on the one hand, and all those forces on the other hand that are based on honor, tradition, right and faith.

The country through which I passed was one mighty cemetery and heap of smouldering ruins. The air is foul with the smell of death and of decomposed bodies of murdered hostages—innocent victims of this war of hatred.

Every church that I came across is not only destroyed but indescribably besmirched and desecrated. The trail that the red army leaves behind it is one of arson, plunder, murder and violation. Priceless art treasures have been senselessly destroyed. Everything connected with tradition and faith has been wantonly despoiled and laid to waste.

Every effort is made by the advancing national troops to take possession of small towns and villages with the least possible delay and when possible by surprise. More often than not the retreating red hordes brutally murder or shoot hostages in batches of dozens or hundreds before giving way to the national army. On occupying such towns and villages we find indescribable scenes of cold-blooded butchery and pillage. The victims of machine gun murder are piled in heaps, cellars are crammed with dead and dying, the result of hand bombs.

In Llerena, the voters' roll was used and those men and women were shot in alphabetical order who had voted for the nationalist cause at the last election.

Atrocities Forbid Printing Proofs

In a village half-way between Sevilla and Merida, **I found on the City Square the bodies of 58 murdered citizens** among whom were many women. In a side street I found **the body of the local priest** who had been **pinnioned head downwards over a smouldering fire** and allowed to burn and suffocate. In the cellar of the building which did duty as the temporary red court we discovered the remains of 27 bodies that had been mutilated beyond all recognition by means of hand bombs. In the same village a farmer and his nephew and niece—a boy of 7 and a girl of 9—were captured whilst trying to escape.

The **two children were murdered** in cold blood **in the presence of their uncle** who was afterwards drenched in petrol and burnt alive.

In Antequera I saw the bodies of 102 men and women who had been shot. **In Oropesa at the entrance** to the village, I counted 24 bodies among which was **the body of a girl aged 7. This** child was still tightly **clutching her doll.**

In this village I was also conducted to the local monastery. On passing through its iron portal my first glance fell on the church, coffins had been forced open exposing the bodies of nuns. Nearby lay the body of a nun obviously murdered only a few days ago. These bodies had been violated and mutilated in an undescribable manner.

It is misleading to describe these atrocity reports as fictious or exaggerated. On the contrary, we find it impossible to effectively furnish the general public with proofs, either in writing or by means of pictures of the gruesome and diabolical work of marxism. Moral reasons and common decency prevent us from referring to at least half the terrible cases we have seen. Governmental circles, however, have been given access to these proofs.

Trail of Slaughter Butchery of Innocents

Every village and every town that I entered with the advancing troops bore the same picture. Literally, in this country one wades in the blood of murdered innocents. We met long columns of refugees in carts and on foot, weeping women searching for their children and children inquiring for their parents who had disappeared during these days of inferno. In the neighborhood of Granada, we found a number of children from an orphanage. These children, about 140 in number, had been taken along as hostages and the reds threatened to shoot them in the event of an aerial bombardment by General Franco. In this way they safeguarded their lines of transport. It was remarkable to note **the number of soviet Russians and French nationals among the prisoners of war.**

According to a conservative estimate, 150,000 people have already been killed in Spain of which the majority were hostages or prisoners summarily shot in accordance with orders from the execution tribunal in Madrid.

The eyes of the world are focussed on Spain. The connecting threads run between Moscow and Spain. World revolution is the goal.

A cry of terrible accusation is heard from out of desecrated churches and graves, from out of the mounds of murdered innocents—a cry which even the most astute propaganda measures from Moscow's assistants in Madrid can no longer drown.

"THE HOUNDS OF HELL"

Drawn Especially for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

In Old Madrid

While storm and blood and fury rage
As hate and malice bid,
Stern history writes her awful page
Today, in old Madrid.

Beneath a spell of dusky dreams
She slept through centuried pain,
And wakes to see what dark blood streams
Across the fields of Spain.

While the last tower of Freedom falls
To crush the hopes of men,
Pale death storms death, and conflict calls
The world to arms again.

So sudden from each lane and street
Is Fate's dark army drawn,
As human hordes ride out to meet
Pale riders of the dawn.

To rescue mankind from despair
In answer to His urge,
God's everlasting armies there
In unseen millions surge.

These cavalcades of pallid ghosts
O'errun her fruited hills,
To form in ranks their dreadful hosts
To work their destined wills.

Pale horsemen ride from years long past
While bomb and aircraft raid
Her every hill with bodies massed,
Her vineyards and her glade.

Eternally, eternally,
Their horrors all to flout,
Forever they who now are free
Lead Mankind's armies out.

—By KATHLEEN NICHOLSON.

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Archbishop Curley Rebukes Msgr. Ryan for Court Attack

The Baltimore Catholic Review, official editorial voice of Archbishop Michael Joseph Curley, whose ecclesiastical domain includes Washington, D. C., sternly rebukes Msgr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University for his support of the proposal to make over the Supreme Court.

In an address before the City Club of Manchester, N. H., Msgr. Ryan asserted that "liberal interpretation of the Constitution as it stands could sustain all the proposals that the president desires." The risk to democracy from packing the supreme court is not to be compared to the risk to the whole industrial system if the president's program does not go through, Msgr. Ryan told his New England audience.

The Baltimore Review's front page editorial said in part:

"Monsignor Ryan has a Fascist, dictatorial mind. . . . If you do not agree with him you are an ignoramus or you are definitely hostile to the poor, the working man and others in distress.

"Monsignor Ryan thinks that we on the Review are dumb. He wants sycophants and cowards (not all of them in Congress are sycophants and cowards) to give President Roosevelt power not only to control the Supreme Court of the United States in his own administration but until the crack of doom.

"Stalin, Mussolini, Hitler and Caballero, Monsignor Ryan would make pikers of you."

Matter of Liberal Interpretation

In the New Hampshire address, Msgr. Ryan quoted from "The Twilight of the Supreme Court," by Prof. Edward S. Corwin of Princeton University, to the effect that the Supreme Court now has before it one group of precedents which would justify it in sustaining all the principal enactments of the New Deal; and another which warrant holding all these laws unconstitutional.

"What the Constitution requires," said Msgr. Ryan, "is not amendment but more liberal interpretation . . . The president has maintained that the Supreme Court could honestly and reasonably uphold as constitutional all the economic legislation that is needed by the country.

"A more liberal interpretation would not violate the Constitution. It would merely take the place of the older and inadequate interpretations.

"The president does not call for a reconstructed court to change or pervert the Constitution. He merely proposes that certain interpretations of the Constitution be repealed. . . . **The membership of the court could be enlarged or changed in such a way that a majority would pronounce the reform legislation constitutional.**

"Nevertheless, I believe that the present Congress should submit to the states a proposal for an amendment which would confer upon Congress the power to pass the economic legislation which is imperative. But this step should be taken **after the president's proposals have been enacted.** Then the country could safely take plenty of time for the process of ratification."

Commentators Are Critical

David Lawrence, writing in the United States News, says:

"The president would be right in assuming that the American people bestowed on him a general grant of leadership, but he cannot by any stretch of the imagination assume justly that they gave him a mandate to undermine the strength of our judicial system or to impair the effectiveness of a life tenure assured to judges by the Constitution. . .

"Democracy is never in danger when additional methods of letting the people decide issues are provided. **Democracy is always in danger when resort to subterfuge is preferred to an open projection of a fundamental question before the electorate."**

President's Hand Forced, Says Mallon

Paul Mallon, in his copyrighted column, says:

"President Roosevelt's decision to repack the Supreme Court was made rather hurriedly.

"Four weeks ago he did not intend to move as soon as he did or in the way he did. His opening message to Congress, for instance, was framed as an invitation to the courts to correct the situation in coming decisions. He confided in several persons that, if the Wagner and holding companies decisions failed to present the constitutional loopholes he wanted, he would try some test legislation on hours and wages. After that, he figured, popular opinion might be ripe for packing the court.

"What caused him to revise his plans within the last two weeks was his own growing impatience with the trend of events and alternative prospects. **The plain, unvarnished fact is his hand was forced by tumbling developments.**

"A dominant consideration was the failure of labor leaders to show any ability to handle wages and hours policies themselves. That became obvious after the message to Congress. The sit-down strike turned out to be decidedly unpopular. **In fact, the efforts of John Lewis to organize autos and steel seemed to be really unripening puplic opinion for the Roosevelt purposes.**

"Then congressional authorities got wind of the fact that he planned to move by indirection, and started an advance backfire. Powerful Senator Borah went to the radio. Subtle debate broke in both houses. . . .

"It is quite possible that, **if Mr. Roosevelt had waited a month, the situation might have been taken beyond his control.** He hit before the iron got cold."

Worse Than Economic Royalists

William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, has this to say:

"Flouting the democratic process of open discussion, the president revealed to the American people in the long campaign no inkling of this plan. **Time and again during the campaign he was charged with exactly what he is doing. His silence, then, in this morning's light, was a little more than insincere. . . .**

"This country can take care of those who break the laws in high places. That's comparatively easy. But those who scorn the orderly processes of democracy, those leaders who by instinctive indirection slip around our laws and annul the basic implications of American democracy, they become a menace more deadly than the economic royalists whom Roosevelt denounces."

Labor Clique Right There, Too

Spokesmen for Labor's Non-Partisan League, John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, Maj. George L. Berry, president of the league, and Sidney Hillman, treasurer, announced that the league's view was "entirely in accord with Mr. Roosevelt's," and that the league would conduct a nationwide campaign, with mass meetings and radio speeches, for the court enlargement plan.

Asked how much money the league expected to spend on the campaign, Maj. Berry replied: "We will spend all that is necessary to do the job. **We are prepared to go the whole way."**

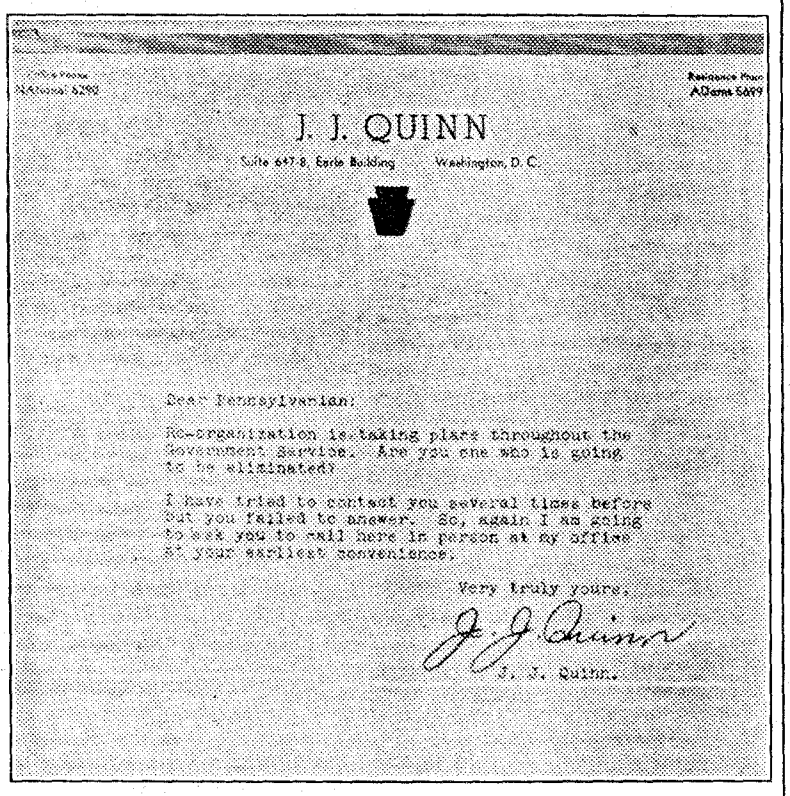
Farm Grange Won't Go Along

The position of the National Grange, the oldest national farm organization in the country, was made known by L. J. Taber, master of grange. He said that his statement was in accord with the general adopted policy of the Grange.

After declaring that the president's program as it related to the elimination of delay and the reduction of court costs should have general support, his statement continued:

"The proposal relative to the Supreme Court is one on which there are grave differences of opinion. The Supreme Court sits as a unit. Therefore, the mere enlargement of size cannot increase either its speed or efficiency. We doubt the wisdom of giving to any president of the United States at any time the right to change the size of the court because of the age of its members.

"Democratic" Letter Stirs Mystery



J. J. QUINN

Suite 647-8, Earle Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Pennsylvanian:

Re-organization is taking place throughout the Government Service. Are you one who is going to be eliminated?

I have tried to contact you several times before but you failed to answer. So, again I am going to ask you to call here in person at my office at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Quinn.

—Acme Newspicture.

The above facsimile letter, signed by "J. J. Quinn," was sent to holders of government jobs in Washington, D. C. Recipients, instead of "getting in touch with Quinn," as directed, went to their Congressmen. Congressmen waxed indignant but mystery continued to shroud the entire affair. The office door whence the letter emerged is said to have borne the legend: "Pennsylvania Democratic Service Bureau."

Poll of Senate on Court Plan

(Continued from Page 5)

"same forces" that opposed Mr. Roosevelt in the 1936 election—"the Tories and the Liberty Leaguers."

Supporters Didn't Write

Wait, said the president's friends, until Labor and Agriculture were heard from, and then the picture would take a different form.

John L. Lewis and William Green appealed to the workers to back the president. What happened? The answer is that nothing very much happened. **The letters that were expected to pour in on members of Congress did not materialize.**

And what about the farmers? The National Grange came out against the president's plan at the very outset. The American Farm Bureau Federation refused to take a stand without a referendum. E. H. Everson, of the Farmers' Union, said he was opposed to making the Supreme Court a "rubber stamp" like Congress.

To sum up, neither of the two groups on which the president depended for support has backed him up.

If the issue is "Democracy or Dictatorship," the American people would seem to be in favor of democracy.

Public Mind Forming

There is a very good reason why John L. Lewis may not be able to swing all of his followers behind President Roosevelt on this Supreme Court plan.

Suppose that a Lewis follower is a mine worker. Suppose, too, that he is a good churchman, a member of a patriotic society, and a descendant of an old American family.

Suppose now that this man's church society and his patriotic organization vote against the president's plan to pack the Supreme Court. And suppose further that the man decides, just on the basis of history, that he is opposed to anything that smacks of dictatorship. How can Lewis persuade such a man to back the president?

Apparently that is what is happening throughout America. Workers and farmers are letting it be known that they are far more interested in democracy, and in constitutional procedure, than they are in packing a court so that it will approve emergency legislation to help them.

Contest Fun for the Family

Since the main purpose of our "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest is education, we naturally want as many contestants as possible in each family. The economic contentions of Father Coughlin are easily understood by both youths and adults, but it is feared our young people do not take a sufficiently live interest in problems confronting the American people. When this generation of oldsters passes away the solution of these problems will devolve upon the boys and girls of today.

There is no more effective way in which our youthful readers can have their minds centered upon the tenets of social justice than by participating in the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest. The method in which the competition is being conducted corresponds with the "right and wrong" system of teaching they encounter in their schools and universities.

If you are a parent, you should induce your children to become contestants. The wealth of social justice information they will gain cannot but stand them in good stead when the responsibilities of citizenship come upon them.

Any young person over the age of 15 years who has consistently heard Father Coughlin's radio lectures and who reads SOCIAL JUSTICE can win the Grand Prize of $2,500.00 or one of the other handsome awards.

There is another consideration; the more members of a family enter the contest, the stronger the probability of one of the leading prizes lighting in that family. This is ordinary mathematics. And the entertainment feature is also important. When several members of a family are contestants there is bound each week to be a lively discussion of the contest questions. Brothers and sisters will disagree among themselves and with their parents on what should be set down as the best or most appropriate answers. THIS SORT OF DISCUSSION IS EDUCATING. From the material angle, do you not think a family runnin five or six sets of solutions stands a better chance of landing among the winners than if the group has only one representative? Of course, there is no guarantee of this. One person in the contest has an opportunity to win equal to any other INDIVIDUAL person. But we are now speaking about FAMILIES.

Of course, under the rules, any one contestant has the right to send in as many sets of solutions as he or she chooses. Each set will be judged as a unit. If you are already in the contest, you may start another set. Do so now while there is yet time for further study on the various topics brought up in the pictures.

Send for your past pictures TODAY and you're in.

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Economist Declares a Few Bank Barons Bar Farm Progress

In a statement entitled "The Truth About Farm Poverty," William Paul McKinney, noted farm economist, charges that agriculture in the United States is dominated by a small group of bankers who are driving 30,000,000 farmers to gradual ruin.

Mr. McKinney specifically accuses a Wall Street syndicate of deliberately retarding the normal progress of agriculture by fluctuating the "unit cost" of farm products and compelling the farmer to sell what he produces as a loss.

Because agriculture is the "base" of our economic system, he said, the entire nation faces "chaos" unless the government takes farm control out of the hands of the money lenders.

Threat to Nation

"Agriculture cannot survive as a free institution and a going concern under the existing system," said Mr. McKinney. "When agriculture loses its freedom, so does the nation, because food is the first essential of physical self-preservation."

He urged, as a solution, that "existing wide variations in unit cost of producing farm products" be eliminated and "the unit costs materially reduced and stabilized."

Unit costs, as explained by McKinney, are the expenses—labor, machinery, transportation, soil fertilization, etc.—a farmer incurs before he sells what he produces in the market place.

Money Reform Vital

McKinney insists that "cost of production" solutions have been available for several years, but, due to the power bankers are able to exercise over the government, "no permanent relief has ever been permitted to reach agriculture."

The fundamental remedy of farm ills, says the economist, lies in restoring to congress the right to coin money and regulate its value, set forth in the Constitution.

"When this has been accomplished, the rest of the necessary changes will automatically follow."

Monetary reform should be demanded immediately by the American people "if they are interested in having their agricultural problems solved," the writer warns.

Three-Fold Program

He proposes the following three-fold program to be instituted subsequent to congressional control of our money:

(1) A practical economic process for preserving perishable farm products.

(2) A practical economic process for insuring the planting of pure, healthy seed only.

(3) A practical economical power-driven spading fork machine which will enable the farmer to increase his yields and reduce his costs.

Congress, McKinney insists, should devise ways and means to make these three cost-reducing facilities available at popular prices.

Farmers Enslaved

The cost of purchasing and maintaining such facilities, he contends, would be "ridiculously cheap in comparison to returns."

Why haven't practical steps been taken by the government in the interests of agriculture? Because, according to McKinney, the bank barons can continue to control the destinies of agriculture and levy their usury toll only as long as the farmer remains enslaved in debt.

"Under the existing system," the economist asserts, "there is no possible way for farmers or laborers to receive their just proportion of the wealth they produce . . . The farmer, who produces the basic food products of the nation, does so under a system designed to compel him to produce and sell food products at a loss.

Mistaken Views

"Under the existing system, money at interest is required all through the different stages of transforming natural resources into finished products. The only beneficiary is the money lender."

McKinney assails the views of many "uninformed persons, who have never thought through the whole problem," who picture the system of modern capitalism in the United States as having "developed the most marvelous growth of any nation in history."

"They point with pride to the fact that as a result of the production-for-profit system of bankers, millions of people own their own homes, millions have bank accounts, insurance, automobiles, etc.

"But such uninformed individuals do not stop to analyze that such possessions are permitted only under sufferance, for, if the money lender should foreclose, few could retain their homes, insurance, bank accounts and automobiles."

"Ox Cart" Farms

Enlarging on the plight of the farmer under current monetary laws, McKinney reveals that more than 50 per cent of the nation's farms are mortgaged, 40 per cent of the farms are operated by tenants who lost their property in foreclosure proceedings, and five million of the six million American farms are still using "ox cart" methods of production.

"The people," he concluded, "are at the crossroads of destiny, and now have the opportunity of choosing either the right or the wrong road they will travel.

"The crisis, emanating from the collapse of the economic structure, is close at hand. If the people allow it to come, it will mean chaos, and chaos means serious trouble and the possible destruction of our democracy.

Farmers Can Act!

"The farmers have it within their power to head off the chaos by insisting that the Constitution (as originally drafted) be restored. This will involve the restoration to congress of its power to coin money and regulate its value, and to pay such money into circulation instead of lending it into use by selling government bonds.

"This one move will destroy usury . . . It will restore the national resources as a basis of wealth, and establish money as a medium of exchange, after which the balance of all necessary changes will automatically follow."

Farm Fanfare

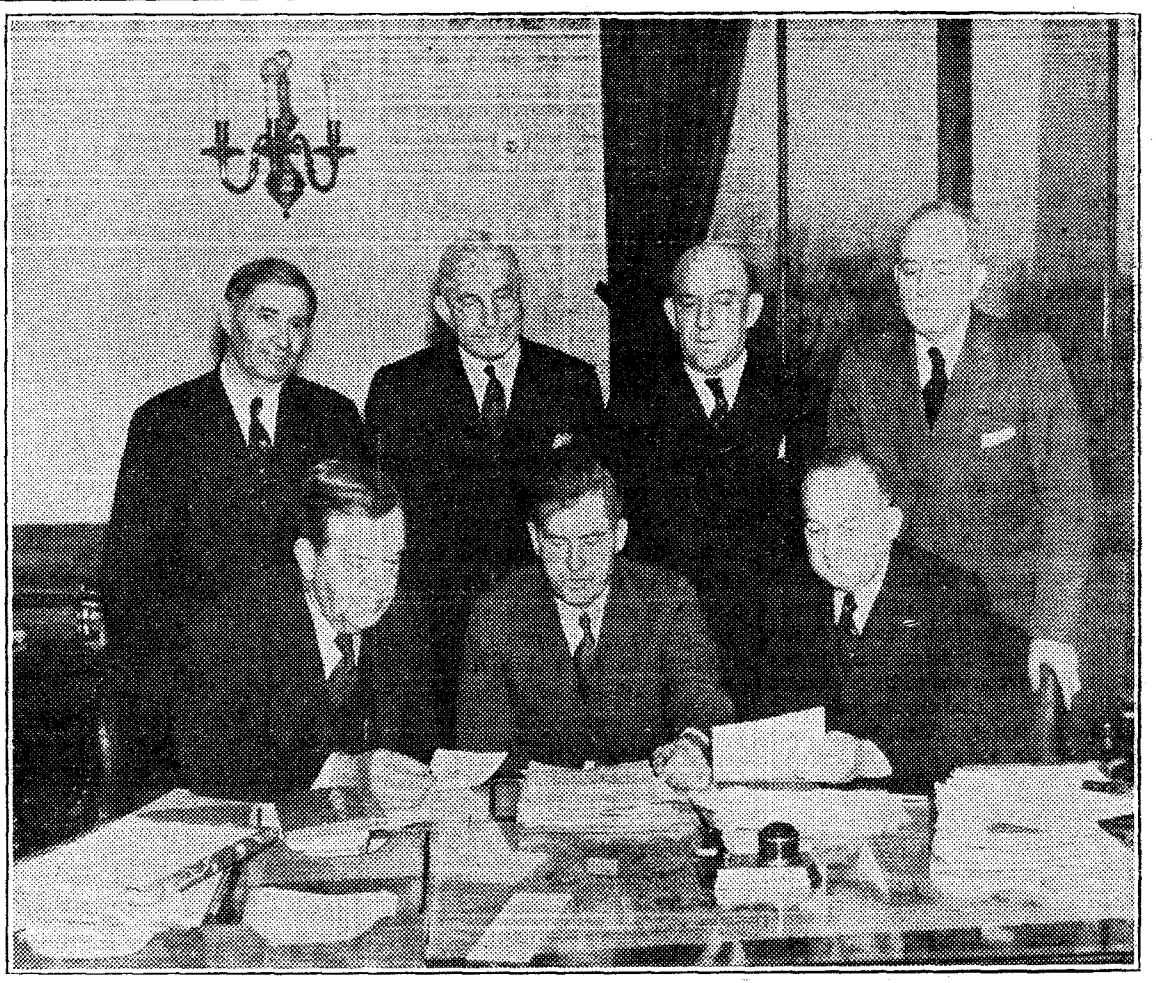
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt asks states to enact soil conservation laws to curb dust storms and floods in co-operation with federal measures against such disasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Borah of Idaho attacks administration's reciprocal trade agreements as unsound . . . Says "there is no benefit in a trade which brings into the country that which it already has, and which its people are willing and anxious to produce."

CHICAGO, ILL. — Thomas Furlong, writer for Chicago Tribune, says outcome of this year's wheat crop in the United States is more important to this country and the rest of the world "than any crop in years." . . . Declares: "Supplies of wheat in the United States and elsewhere are being depleted at a rate that by midyear will leave the world with the smallest reserve stocks in more than a decade."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressional leaders estimate new farm program will require upward of one billion dollars a year . . . Major items: Soil conservation, $500,000,000; crop insurance, $100,000,000 to $150,000,000; rehabilitation of farm tenants, $100,000,000 to $125,000,000.

Wallace Sells Granary Plan to Farm Leaders



Shortly after Agriculture Secretary Wallace received the approval of farm leaders on his "ever normal granary" plan, the Brookings Institution attacked the secretary's scheme as "dangerous as well as unnecessary." The leaders who participated in the granary conference are shown, left to right, standing: E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers' Union; Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange; H. R. Tolley federal farm official; Edward A. O'Neil, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Seated, left to right: Senator Ellison D. Smith, chairman of the senate agricultural committee; Secretary Henry Wallace; and Rep. Marvin Jones, chairman of the House agricultural committee. *—Acme Picture.*

Brookings Hails and Condemns New AAA; Granary Dangerous

Among the various nostrums compounded for agriculture by the administration, no provision is made for the all-important necessity of stabilizing the wide variations in the unit cost of production.

This is not wholly the fault of the government, for the farm leaders, on whose shoulders should rest the great responsibility, have shirked their duty. The problem of stabilizing cost of production should not be left to the administration, for while failure to bring relief to the farmer may cost a loss of prestige to the administration, it will cause the people to suffer the greater penalty of hunger and want.

The Agricultural Adjustment modified from its original character, is accepted by many economists as a valuable addition to the nation's economic system since farmers need some assistance in adjusting themselves to drouth, dust and flood ravages.

The Brookings Institution, however, has criticized the "ever-normal granary" feature of the new farm program as something that would nullify the benefits farmers are to receive from the crop insurance plan.

The granary plan, advanced by Secretary Wallace, provides for government storage of bumper crops for use in poor seasons.

Attacking the proposal as both "dangerous and unnecessary," the Brookings economists declared that while the granary plan would improve farmers' incomes in years of large production, the release of stored stock in lean years "would tend to depress prices at the very times when farmers have less to sell."

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The People Speak . . . .

New Zealand Writer Reports

To the Editor:

I have already told you of our experience of setting up a Central Bank, called a Reserve Bank, here because that was the name given to it by the former government, and what is happening by it being made the fiscal agent of the New Zealand government. **Just a dodge to feed the legal tender new cash capital to the privately owned banks for nothing.** The "nothing" being figures on the trading bank's ledgers, created by the cheque and overdraft plan.

In the last issues of the Australian Douglas Credit paper, "The New Era," they angrily say that labor will not get any support from the Social Credit movement there, now that the party has adopted nationalization, as it did at the annual conference of labor at Adelaide on the 4th of August last.

—John Payne.

Napier, New Zealand.

Czechs Encouraged By Coughlin Fight

Dear Father Coughlin:

I am interested in your ideas because I am just working on the new great program of the Catholic action of Czechoslovakia. Your ideas about the causes of present economic miseries are also my opinion and I may confirm the rightness of them from my standpoint.

Our paper, "Boj," will be sent to you in exchange for your publications.

We are sympathizing with you and have read very much about your combat against the world finance powers, and we are comforted in our combat by your intrepidity.

—Dr. Frant. Lelek.

Hronov, CzechoSlovakia.

An Opinion From Medical Profession

To the Editor:

It may be of interest to the doctors of this country to know that after a survey of the medical problem, it is concluded that "an annual living wage" is the cure for social ills. This is the evidence on compulsory health insurance, by J. Weston Walch.

How many medical men have ever bothered to listen or support the champion of this cause, Father Coughlin, who has advocated this principle ever since he has been on the radio.

It certainly is too bad that the medicine men do not read the best and most enlightening newspaper in the United States, and I mean Social Justice. I read the daily news papers for local news and also for national news, but before making up my mind on an issue I read the truth og the story in Social Justice.

—John V. McMackin, M.D.

Boston, Mass.

Just to Be Different We Print This One

To the Editor:

I am beginning to lose interest in your paper, Social Justice.

Why stir up trouble and discontent in organized labor by inferring we are now "Communists" or controlled by them? I have been affiliated with A. F. of L. since 1901 and I know of the hardships as well as the progress of the "labor movement." We have been called something or other in all that time, now we are called Communists, radicals, etc.

Your labor editor referred to Adolph Germer as one; maybe he is, but I have read some editorials he wrote for Rockford Labor News that were much better than some you have written. He really believes in helping the under-paid workers, and in order to improve conditions and get better wages, strikes must be resorted to, and many times workers have gained a bit because of fear of strikes.

Too bad the labor movement has been split up; one half is still in the horse and buggy age.

You are not helping the working people by talking and writing about Communism and Russia and claiming we are controlled by red principles.

How about the days when you said "Roosevelt or Ruin?" Why not get behind him again and lend him a helping hand? You remember how many of us voted for him and still think he will get us improved conditions.

—Chas. Frost.

Rockford, Illinois.

We Think People Are Worth It

Dear Father Coughlin:

Since you resumed your Sunday broadcasts, the question arose among my friends and myself as to what good or benefit to our cause will result from your return to the air preaching to a lot of nincompoops (the American public) who have not heeded your truthful word in the past or appreciated your untiring efforts in their behalf and never will. While we respect Bishop Gallagher's last request, our consensus of opinion is that, to be frank, you are wasting your time, health and money in trying to help the ignorant, stupid and lazy American sluggard.

I am bitter against the average fellow countrymen of today; first for what they have done to you, Father, and secondly, because of their lack of faith in Christianity and patriotism, in democracy and country.

Now, while we know that you can "take it," Father, and that you are doing your duty, we cannot for the life of us see you practically all alone taking it on the chin again and again. Why should you worry from week to week, where you are going to get the $12,000 to continue the broadcasts, what to say each week in order not to step on somebody's toes, or keep the wrath of thousands of people from falling on you every time you open your mouth, let alone the people of our own faith and the kept press? They have shown their ungratefulness in the past and they will do it again.

—George Graver.

Glendale, L. I., N. Y.

Dealers in Boston Area

Because there are so many dealers who handle the sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE in Massachusetts, the list for publication will have to be divided. We present this week the names of dealers in Boston and Roxbury where SOCIAL JUSTICE can be obtained. Next week we will publish the list for the rest of the state outside the metropolitan area.

In Boston, Mass.—

Edward McHurd, 18 Woodbine St.
M. Andleman, 284 Tremont St.
Old South Church Newsstand, Washington St.
Babylon Spa, Clarendon St., cor. Appleton.
Appleton Spa, Dartmouth, cor. Appleton.
Harry's Smoke Shop, 1357 Washington St.
Charlie's Smoke Shop, 1611 Washington St.
Robert Epps, 114 Northampton St.
Mr. Leo Goulet, 103 Norway, Suite No. 8.

In Roxbury, Mass.—

T. M. Doyle Pharmacy, 111 Dudley St.
Lester's Variety Store, 115 E. Warren.
Newsboy John Hand, 55 Dale St.
Newsboy Jackie Fuller, 8 Brockford St.
Newsboy John McNiel, 32 Brookford St.
Newsboy Charles Kaveny, Harrison Ave., cor. Concord.
William A. Hancock, 18 Sunset St.

Test of Your Zeal Is Still Support of Social Justice

More effective, perhaps, than any "promotion" which the staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE could turn out are the letters from you readers and loyal friends of social justice. Because these letters continue to be such a fine cross-section of American opinion, they will take the place, this week, of any promotional message of ours.

Social Justice League in Kentucky

To the Editor:

The numerous letters from different parts of our U. S. A. on the "People Speak" page of your paper telling of the activities of their organizations since November, prompt me to write in behalf of our Newport League.

We have a splendid organization of young and old, receive the "Congressional Record" daily, use excerpts from the book on "Money" for discussions weekly, have prominent speakers to keep interest at proper heat, and enjoy the confidence of Newport's best people.

Our weekly meetings are well attended, and considering the fact that we organized a full year before Father Coughlin put his National Union in effect, we feel justly proud in calling ourselves "Social Justice League No. 1 of Newport."

We wish you and your paper "Social Justice" the very best of success.

—Wm. F. Bankemper.

Newport, Ky.

Good Will Social Club in Connecticut

To the Editor:

We will appreciate it very much indeed if you will print a notice in a forthcoming issue of Social Justice, of our club known as the Good Will Social Club, made up of the "faithful few" members of the National Union for Social Justice.

We have been operating since November and have been active along the same lines as when the National Union was operating. Our purpose is to keep together and discuss and spread the principals of social justice, distribute the publication Social Justice, and assist Father Coughlin financially, now that we have him back on the air.

We have our own permanent club rooms and have sponsored many enjoyable social events.

There are, no doubt, a considerable number of former members of the National Union who would want to join us, and we wish to extend an invitation to all those who believe in and wish to teach and spread the principles of social justice. We shall also appreciate hearing from other similar organizations and we know that there are many such societies formed since our beloved Father Coughlin suspended the activities of the National Union.

Yours for social justice,

Good Will Social Club,
Marion McCarthy,
Secretary.

Ansonia, Conn.

—Alfred E. Bernor.

New Bedford Group Ready for Action

To the Editor:

Members of our former National Union unit are still holding together as a Social Justice Study Club and we have a very loyal group.

We are taking in members of disbanded units and hope to swell our membership to a large number so that we will be ready for effective action whenever required.

We are on our guard against politicians.

—Alfred E. Bernor.

New Bedford, Mass.

Adam Would Be A Mere Piker

To the Editor:

Allow me to compliment you on the story contained in the February 8 issue of Social Justice, captioned "Usury 'Take' Fifteen Billion Since 1917." Think of it! The people of the United States paying more than $770-millions a year in unearned tribute to Wall Street! How do the people expect real prosperity while such conditions and concentration continues?

If Adam had $500 placed to his credit each day in the Garden of Eden Bank from the time of his creation (6,000 years ago) until now, he would still have less money than some of our "moneyed men" of today.

—F. A. Williams.

Boston, Mass.

Strike Against Congressmen

To the Editor:

I read with interest every week Social Justice. If more working people would read it, how much better informed they would become on the things that are of such a vital interest today.

The laboring man is the unfortunate, but no more so than every American will be if conditions are not changed. Until it is made possible for all working people, if they wish, to own their own homes, and farmers own their farms, can our country hope to rid itself of Communism?

It's practically impossible for any workman, regardless of position, to own his home today.

Father Coughlin's ideas on stabilizing the dollar, Congress to coin and regulate the money, seems to be the most logical solution I have ever read, but so far we have not read or heard on the radio any talks coming from our government to do such a thing. Of course, the bankers would not like that.

If, instead of striking, the workmen will work on their Congressmen to pass the laws that are going to benefit them, they will have more satisfaction and success.

Loyalton, Calif.

—Mrs. L. W. Burnett.

Say It With Dollars

To the Editor:

It is sure amusing to see how 100 per cent Democrats are trying to get Father Coughlin to help them out of the mess that they put themselves into the 3rd of November. Now that the damage is done I think Father Coughlin is the only person that can help so that it won't get any worse.

He made a mistake by taking all the load on his shoulders. If the people want to help him, let them show that they mean what they say by coming across with what it takes to keep him on the air, and that is money.

—Mrs. Ellen Litchfield.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Spirit of Youth Not Lost in U. S.

To the Editor:

In your issue of February 8, on page 10, was an article entitled "Has Youth Lost the Spirit That Made America Great?" That is a great article. It is a classic.

I can say that one youth has not. And the time is not long off when youth must again make a choice. We are not a stone's throw away from dictatorship right now and don't even know it. The press is already censored and distorted with propaganda for they will not print facts of vital interest to us human beings.

And they call this a march to the "finer, better and happier life," do they?

No, my friends, the "Spirit of Youth That Made America Great" has not been lost. I will give my life to save the Supreme Court, the Constitution—America. I will die on a battle field to protect ourselves.

—H. M. Weldon.

Westminster, S. C.

Christian Solidarity Burden of Plea

Dear Father Coughlin:

I have listened to your talks over the radio and desire to express my appreciation to you for your valiant fight for Christianity against Communism.

I believe the time has come when both Protestants and Roman Catholics must combine to fight for the "Cross" against our common enemy and it would seem only fitting and proper that every church and believer within the United States should help you in every way possible.

I sincerely hope you will continue your radio program and also express your views on important political issues. You are entirely right in regard to your stand on the Supreme Court and I hope you will continue to talk on that subject.

—W. O. Lunde.

Pacific Grove, Calif.

Hard Work Merits Praise

To the Editor:

I believe it is time for our paper to offer a word of praise and inspiration to those many who brave inclement weather to sell and circulate Father Coughlin's paper and principles, because of their relentless zeal already exerted in this difficult task.

Believe it or not, but numbers of these people **have been warned of physical harm if they continue selling your excellent paper.**

Those people of ominous voice are nevertheless those who patronize a foul Jewish paper, written in despicable language.

—Arthur F. J. McGovern.

Flushing, N. Y.

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368 Prizes Await 368 Readers---
---But Not For You, Unless You Enter

Questions For This Week

Picture No. 25

Picture No. 26

MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM THE FOLLOWING LISTS:

1. Jail.
2. Anti-Communist propaganda.
3. The Christian religion.
4. The power of capital.
5. The pioneering spirit of Americans.
6. The rugged individualism of Americans.
7. Inability of Communists to agree among themselves.
8. The Constitution.
9. Regulation of the purchasing power of the dollar.
10. The daily press of America.
11. The spirit of 1776.
12. The United States Senate.

1. Under our form of government it is, socially speaking, sacred.
2. It has never been wrong.
3. It embodies the best legal talent in America.
4. It is check on executive and legislative ambition.
5. It is indispensable to democracy.
6. Men past 70 years of age cannot make mistakes.
7. In order that laws be just, they must be interpreted by such a court.
8. The Constitution says, in effect, "hands off the Supreme Court."
9. Even the people of America cannot constitutionally alter its status.
10. America as a nation could not survive without it as it is.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 25 For Question No. 25 I Select Answer No. ☐ No 26 For Question No. 26 I Select Answer No. ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

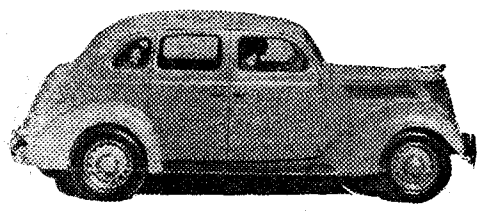
Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No 25 For Question No. 25 I Select Answer No. ☐ No. 26 For Question No. 26 I Select Answer No. ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

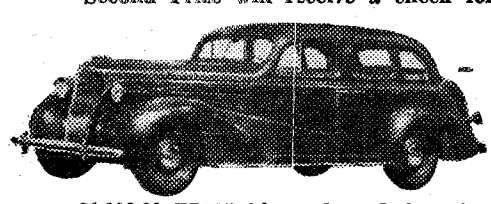
TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....



DOUBLE BARRELLED PRIZES

For some strange reason many people prefer an automobile prize to a cash award. Perhaps it is because they think that after winning a cash prize they could invest the money otherwise than in a car—but they crave the car just the same.

Perhaps that accounts for much of the popularity of this great contest. The Second and Third Prizes are combinations of both cash and automobiles—the pleasure of a car plus its up-keep and more. The happy winner of the Second Prize will receive a check for $1,000.00 PLUS his or her choice of a gliding Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth Sedan. The glad winner of the Third Prize will be rewarded by $400.00 in cash PLUS his or her choice of a Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth Sedan. And, of course, there's the Grand Prize of $2,500.00 in cash which will enable the winner to do scores of things. So—get yourself in line.



Dear Contestant:

We are happy to inform you that you have been adjudged winner of the Grand Prize of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in our Know Social Justice Contest stop Check goes forward today stop Sincere congratulations.
SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Wouldn't you like to receive a telegram like the above along towards the last week in June? Can you imagine now just what delights such a message would bring you?

THIS MESSAGE CAN COME TO YOU AS WELL AS TO ANY OTHER PERSON IN THIS GREAT COMPETITION BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY FATHER COUGHLIN.

Anybody can win—any boy or girl, man or woman who possesses a fair knowledge of What Father Coughlin contends.

BUT—

In order to win—**YOU MUST ENTER.**

A message such as the above can NEVER come to you unless you become a c o n t e s t a n t in this greatest of all educational contests.

If you don't enter WHILE THERE IS YET TIME you can NEVER receive a telegram saying you have WON the Second Prize of $1,000.00 in cash PLUS a beautiful Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth Sedan; that you have won the Third Prize of $400.00 PLUS your choice of any one of those charming automobiles; that you have won any of the other 365 cash prizes.

So — if you are wise — you will enter BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

SCAN THIS LIST

Grand Prize $2,500

SECOND PRIZE $1,000.00
And the Choice of a Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan

THIRD PRIZE $ 400.00
And the Choice of a Ford, Plymouth or Chevrolet Sedan

FOURTH PRIZE $ 100.00

4 Prizes of $50.00 Each.
100 Prizes of $10.00 Each.
260 Prizes of $ 5.00 Each.

Now, in order to become a contestant you MUST have all past pictures before you. You must be able to start from the very beginning—from the first picture.

You can obtain those pictures by sending in the "Past Pictures Coupon" NOW. You will find it right down there on this page. Merely fill it in and send it to our "Contest Editor." Within a few days you will have before you e v e r y picture which has appeared. When you then work out your solutions and send them in you will be right in line with every other contestant.

DON'T WAIT!

Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, except employees of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon. The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers." Purchase of this book is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one book for each set submitted.

How to Proceed as a Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive Father Coughlin's book, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS." This book will aid in answering contest questions.
5. You may, if you wish, pay up in full your 10 cents per week by sending the whole $2.50. You then will send in your coupons weekly without further remittance.
6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

FREE — Past Pictures — FREE

"Contest Editor," Social Justice
Royal Oak, Michigan

I wish to enter the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me free of charge, all Past Pictures which have appeared up to date.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State.....

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Living Costs Race Upward, Commodity Prices Climb as Bankers Raise Rates

According to the United States Department of Labor commodity prices are increasing steadily. Last week's rise brought the all commodity index to 85.6. This is 6.2 per cent over a year ago.

What are commodity indexes?

An index number is a method adopted by statisticians and economic writers to exhibit the course of prices of commodities generally.

What do index numbers of the cost of living indicate?

They measure the relative cost of living (all the items commonly used in living) as of different dates.

Food prices increased 0.5 per cent from January to February, which raised them 40.2 per cent above the low point of 1933.

Living Costs Climb

Rents continued to advance, increasing 0.5 per cent from January to February, making them 13.4 per cent higher than a year ago and 32.5 per cent higher than at the beginning of 1934.

Clothing prices increased slightly, 0.1 per cent from January to February. They have risen 24.2 per cent over the low point of the spring of 1933.

Coal prices rose 0.1 per cent also from January to February. They have risen about 20 per cent over the low point of 1933.

Who is responsible for the steady rise in living costs?

The private money creators are chiefly responsible for this racket. They can juggle the amount of outstanding money so as to juggle the price levels and thus manipulate the debt-paying power of money. The power of private individuals to juggle the price structure would be destroyed forever if money were issued honestly, because a general average price level would be maintained.

Honest Money Need

By an honest money system, the people should and would be the only power allowed to get the benefit of the original purchasing power of interest-free money as it is paid into the money stream. Private bankers now receive the "something for nothing" in the form of unearned interest on money which they lend into existence and which, arbitrarily, they can call out of existence.

It is true the banker does not create money for his own spending, but he does create money for the purpose of enriching himself upon the unearned and fraudulent interest.

Every time a private banker originates money to lend, he is levying indirect taxes upon all; he juggles the price levels and when he curtails the volume of money he may legally confiscate property.

20 BIG BANKS DOMINATE

Name of Bank	Deposit Liability
Federal Reserve Bank, New York	$ 1,903,752,000
Chase National Bank, New York	1,709,792,000
National City Bank, New York	1,394,604,000
Guaranty Trust Co., New York	1,260,064,000
Bank of America	997,695,000
Bankers Trust Co.	882,988,000
Continental Illinois	824,483,000
First National Bank, Chicago	745,277,000
Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.	738,625,000
Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago	670,969,000
First National Bank, Boston	575,607,000
Bank of Manhattan	514,135,000
Security-First National Bank, Los Angeles	501,885,000
Manufacturers Trust Co., New York	500,316,000
Irving Trust Co.	482,555,000
Chemical Bank & Trust Co.	475,498,000
First National Bank, New York	442,588,000
Philadelphia National Bank	342,144,000
J. P. Morgan Co.	338,026,000
New York Trust Co.	334,157,000
TOTAL	$15,651,150,000

Vast Power Concentrated in Hands of Few Bankers

Twenty great commercial banking institutions in America with deposits of $15-billion, 651-million dominate and control the financial, the economic and the social life of this great nation.

In them is personified the dictatorship in the monetary field. Free competition in banking is dead, and financial dictatorship has steadily, but surely taken its place.

This is an economic fact that Pius XI, in his encyclical, Quadragesimo Anno, comments on when he says:

"It is the capitalist economic regime that, with the world wide diffusion of industry, has penetrated everywhere. . . . It has invaded and pervaded the economic and social sphere even of those who live outside its orbit, influencing them, and, as it were, intimately affecting them by its advantages, inconveniences and vices. . . . **Unbridled ambition for domination has succeeded the desire for gain;** the whole economic life has become hard, cruel and relentless in a ghastly measure. . . . **Those who govern credit and determine it allotment supply the life-blood of the entire economic body,** and grasp in their hands the very soul of production so that no man dares breathe against their will. . . It is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that **those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.**"

Vast Power Concentrated in Few

Today, there are approximately 5,500 national banks. They carried call deposits in 1935 of $22-billion, 558-million. That would be an average of $4-million in deposits. But take out the 20 giants and you have 20 great banking institutions controlling nearly 70 per cent of the power of 5,500 national banks. And bear in mind that this financial domination extends to every small industrialist, manufacturer, shopkeeper and individual who may desire a loan. These large banks, together with the Federal Reserve System, by their control, by their restriction and contraction of credit can and do cause depressions and panics. They dictate who shall have loans and how much shall be loaned.

Do not confuse these large commercial banking corporations with the non-profit, non-stock mutual savings bank. There is no great profit for anyone in the mutuals. The profit simply goes to the increased protection of the depositor and the wild-cat speculator is excluded from management by the very nature of the structure.

Bank Control Over Industry

By the device of interlocking directorates, some of these giant banks control hundreds of industrial concerns. In the case of the House of Morgan, they hold a total of 2,242 directorships in other banks. The control of the Morgan interests is apparent from the following analysis:

Banks	219 Directorships
Insurance Co's	215 Directorships
Mfg. & Mining	425 Directorships
Transportation	423 Directorships
Public Utilities	318 Directorships
Misc. Corp.	642 Directorships

Morgan controls these huge interests through the Bank for Savings (N. Y.), Banker Trust Co., (N. Y.), Corn Exchange Bank, (N. Y.), Fidelity Trust Co., (Philadelphia), Girard Trust Co., (Philadelphia), New York Trust Co. and the Guaranty Trust Co. (N.Y.). Thus, for a single example the House of Morgan can and does exercise control—with other people's money—that staggers the imagination. The corporations controlled by Morgan have total assets of twenty billions of dollars, an amount which is two-thirds as great as the entire national debt, or as great as one-sixth of the nation's wealth. This control of credit is utilized not in the public interest, but rather to swell further the profits of the financiers. For instance, when U. S. Steel was organized, the promoting syndicate reaped a profit of $62-million, 20 per cent of which went to Morgan. (Report of the U. S. Comm. of Corp.)

Power Becomes Irresistible

Aside from the financial profits to be gained by this superior economic position, the financier in control of credit can dictate labor conditions, price levels, purchasing power; in short, he can restrict or let flow freely the life blood of the nation: Credit.

That is why Pius XI said: **"This power has become irresistible."** The control of credit, therefore, is such a vital force throughout our nation, that the few who control it enjoy economic dictatorship and financial domination of America.

Here, then, is a system exemplified which is essentially individualistic in character and conception. It regards the pursuit of private profit as being the only aim of economic activity, to the exclusion of social consideration or the interests of the common good.

On the other hand Pius XI lays down the principle of the necessity of safeguarding and promoting the common good as an essential limitation to the just pursuit of private gain.

The fundamental difference between the two systems is that one is purely materialistic, having no conception of wealth except as an end in itself while the other is concerned with the moral aim, and regards wealth as a means to be used for social and moral ends.

Congress Holds Key To Economic Liberty

That is why SOCIAL JUSTICE is in favor of Congress, by means of a Congressional Board of Money—independent of any political party in every sense of the word—being primarily the protector of the public credit and not private interests such as the Federal Reserve System and huge banking monopolies.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is in favor of Congress exercising its clearly designated constitutional mandate **"to regulate the value of money and of foreign coins"** and thus control the credit of the nation. This Congressional Board of Money could "rule in kingly fashion, far above all party contention, intent only upon justice and the common good" in place of the increasingly bitter struggle which has resulted in the co-existence of extreme wealth and extreme poverty.

SOCIAL JUSTICE will carry on to correct an immoral money system, to break financial domination in America, and bring economic freedom for Americans who were among the first to attain political and religious freedom.

Searchlight on the Money Changers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to the Standard Statistics, basing their report on tabulations of 329 important companies throughout the United States, corporation earnings rose 50 per cent in 1936 as compared with 1935 . . . Industrial concerns showed an increase of 53.1 per cent, railroads showed an increase of 133.6 per cent, while utilities increased 14.5 per cent . . . Has the earnings of labor increased in proportion? Is a 5-cent an hour wage increase a just share in this boom? . . . Have railroads given an increase to labor as yet although negotiations are under way while the railroad leaders claim they cannot afford an increase in wage? . . . Have utility employes shared in this increase? **Figures don't lie,** but can liars figure!

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Sir Charles Morgan-Webb, British economist, speaking before the student body of Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, praised the Stabilization Fund now in effect between United States and England . . . He said that while the operations were conducted in secret, they were returning large profits. He said that a **large part of the profits, in the form of gold, had been given to the Bank of England,** thus enabling the bank to hold its discount rate at a low figure . . . When the Stabilization Fund was under debate last month in the Senate for extension, our elected Senators were unable to get any information about the measure from our Secretary of the Treasury. The bill was jammed through . . . It takes a British visitor to tell us the benefits of the Secret Stabilization Fund. Their low discount rate enables England to have a low interest rate, thereby forcing money into industrial enterprises where a high rate of return was possible as well as lessening unemployment, increasing the activities of manufacturing plants resulting in a sharp upward surge in purchasing power . . . Can Secretary Morgenthau boast of such benefits to the American people?

NEW YORK N. Y.—There is supposed to be $8-billion in foreign investment in the United States. This has been termed "hot money" . . . President Roosevelt and his Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, have been vainly endeavoring to keep cool with "hot money," but it has been a source of vexation to them. The private international bankers work with incredible rapidity as well as smoothness in shuttling funds, especially gold, from one country to another where the velvet is greatest. It is here now because America is the land of velvet for the "haves" . . . But in case of hostilities it could cause dire consequences. A most embarrassing question was asked by Ernest K. Lindly, in a current Saturday Evening Post article, **"Can Eight Billion Dollars Stay Neutral?"**

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Jobless Father Jailed by HOLC

Chicago Man Wouldn't Pay Bureau Rent

Charles Stern's happy dream of what the New Deal was going to do for himself and his family turned out to be a nightmare that ended in a jail cell.

Stern, jobless 57-year-old carpenter of Chicago, was clapped behind bars recently because he refused to forfeit ownership rights and pay rent on his home to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

The HOLC, which took over the carpenter's abode through foreclosure last May, claims that Stern has since refused to pay the government the $25 monthly rental he has been receiving for the second floor.

He was cited for contempt of court as a result and sentenced by Judge Fardy of Chicago to serve six months in jail. His wife, Leonore, faced a similar fate, but won a stay of sentence when hailed before the court.

Father of Four

Stern is the destitute father of four children. A son, Alfred, 23, is married and the father of two children. Harvey, 20, managed to get a job just before his father was jailed. Ella, 18, also recently got a position as a telephone operator. Rudolph, 14, is a mere schoolboy.

At the time the government took possession of their home, the Sterns were ordered to pay $25 a month rent. In June, Stern, unable to raise the money because of his unemployment, began to get the monthly sum by renting out the second floor to another family.

Henry G. Zander, Jr., Illinois HOLC manager, who is the receiver without pay for the foreclosed home, charged in his record of the case that the Sterns had refused to surrender funds collected in this manner.

The record showed that $304.17 in rent money has been withheld since the property was placed under foreclosure.

Stern, white-faced and bewildered told reporters who interviewed him in jail:

"I built the home 14 years ago. We spent our all on it. When there was no more work for me I went on relief to keep my family from starving. It was then that I applied for a loan to stave off foreclosure of a mortgage of $4,400.

Mortgage Foreclosed

"Last May things were in such a muddle I didn't know if the HOLC had foreclosed or not. I paid a little which I managed to save from WPA work to show my intentions were good. But in June they wouldn't take ny more and told me they had foreclosed.

"On January 12 of this year they said I owed them $200 for rent money, which I didn't have. They gave me five days' notice, then served the contempt warrants."

The carpenter was released from jail largely through the efforts of Zander, who urged leniency on the promise that future rent funds would be turned over promptly.

In relating the history of the case, Zander, who is just an HOLC job holder himself and therefore forced to obey the will of his superiors in home foreclosure, said that Stern received a loan of $5,623 on his home in January, 1935. The total amount now due, including unpaid taxes, is $6,078.

Stern and his family have been allowed to live in the home uninterruptedly, according to Zander, but court orders have directed that all rents collected be promply remitted to the government.

Wife Hysterical

Refusal to do so resulted first in a court order in September, 1936, citing the Sterns to show cause why they should not be held for contempt and finally, in January of this year, in a writ of attachment for both the husband and wife.

Mrs. Stern was mainly concerned with her husband's health at the time of his incarceration. She told officials he had stomach ulcers and said he would die if left unattended in a damp cell for six months.

Tearfully, she cried out:

"My husband is no criminal and neither am I. We don't belong in jail.

"Why, we have used the little rent money we have received to repair the leaking roof of the home and to keep it from falling down. A government man told us to do that last June when he inspected the place. But when I went downtown and offered $35, all we had, the HOLC clerk said: 'I can't take it. You owe $200, and if you don't pay it all we'll have to foreclose.'

"I didn't think the government was a heartless shyster. I've found the government has no heart at all."

Charles Stern behind the bars of the Chicago County jail. He was jailed by the HOLC for not paying rent on his own home, lost through foreclosure.

Ella Stern, 18, played "mother" to her brother, Rudolph, 14, while their father was in jail and while their mother was awaiting a sentence also.

Before he was taken to jail Stern said: "I built the home 14 years ago. We spent our all on it." Said Mrs. Stern (shown with her husband): "We aren't criminals."

Many Losing Homes to HOLC

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation will have taken possession of 160,000 homes by June 30, 1938, John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, recently told a sub-committee of the Senate committee on appropriations. Another 40,000 may also be lost to owners through HOLC foreclosures.

200,000 Marked for Foreclosure

Charles Stern is but one unfortunate among the army of distressed home owners who, to borrow a phrase from Biblical lore, asked the HOLC for bread and received a stone.

Because of the human-interest and reader-appeal in the circumstances of his case, it became a front page drama in Chicago newspapers. But thousands of other home owners are losing their property through HOLC foreclosures without benefit of publicity.

Uncle Sam, in the rakish habiliments of the New Deal, has become a hard-fisted creditor with a heart proverbially as cold as any private landlord.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which at first was acclaimed as the saviour of property owners in need, is now exposed in the true light of a creditor intent upon exacting the last dollar from the debtor, even if that debtor is a private citizen and his debt secured by a home.

Homes Under Hammer

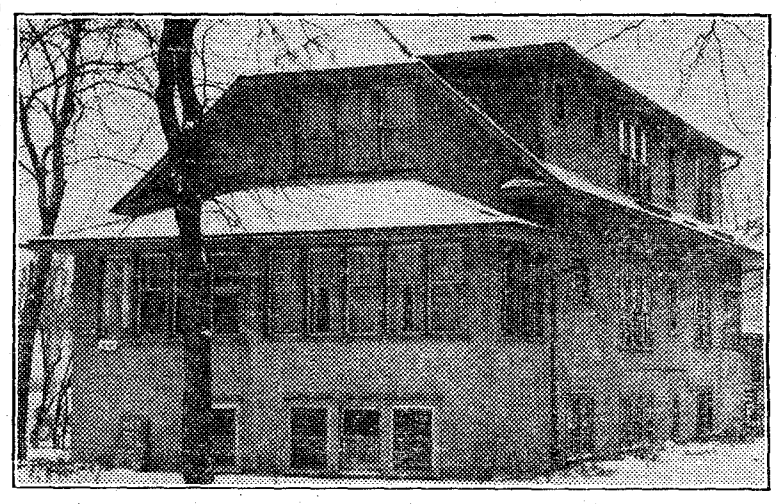
Under way is a mortgage foreclosing movement that promises to result, according to privately stated official estimates, in government acquisition of as many as 200,000 city homes now under obligation to the HOLC.

The HOLC was set up as an "emergency" bureau in early 1933, when millions of citizens were about to lose their homes through foreclosures by private creditors.

The Brain Trust-inspired HOLC was flung into the breach to "save" them. It received applications from 1,886,693 home owners seeking $6,172,647,600 in loans. Loans totaling $3,093,424,244 actually were made to 1,021,818 applicants.

According to accepted standards they were bad risks. For the majority of private borrowers to whom the government threw its credit had defaulted on interest payments, taxes, or principal payments.

But the New Deal wanted to "save" these people and soon was refinancing 1,000,000 out of the 6,000,000 mortgaged homes in the country. The idea was to make loans in a hurry to the most distressed home owners and prevent the loss of their property.



The 13-room home which Charles Stern lost by foreclosure to the HOLC. Note "For Sale" sign under window at left.

—All pictures on this page by International News Photo Service.

50,000 Foreclosures

Today four out of five borrowers are reported by the HOLC to be meeting their payments of interest and principal. It is the 200,000 delinquent home mortgage borrowers who are being dunned with legal actions and who face the possibility of dispossessment.

Of more than 1,000,000 loans extended on city property the government to date has sought to protect its loan by foreclosure in 50,000 cases.

The number of foreclosures in the future will depend, according to federal officials, on the course of recovery and the attitude of Congress at this session. Officials take great pains to emphasize that foreclosure actions are taken only after thorough investigation.

After foreclosure proceedings are completed by the HOLC the government, like any other creditor, tries to sell or rent the acquired property. It is customarily turned over to regular real estate dealers.

Many people are misled into believing that the administration, out of the bigness of its heart, is refusing to sell foreclosed homes and is allowing the original owners to live in them at regular rental rates.

HOLC Making Money

This assumption is incorrect. As a matter of fact the government is not in a hurry to sell because the trend in real estate values is upward at this time. It is content to collect rentals covering interest, taxes and maintenance.

The lending operations of the HOLC ended last June and the bureau is now active as a liquidating and managing corporation.

According to official estimates, the federal bureau has more than supported itself by returns from borrowers meeting their payments and could well afford to carry the delinquents on a more lenient basis. Not only **could** the HOLC do this but it **should** if its one-time promise to "save" these delinquent from disaster was anything more than a political torch song.

Borrowers on home mortgages are paying the HOLC a 5 per cent interest rate on their debt and in addition are constantly retiring the principal of the loan. At the present rate of payments, it is expected that four-fifths of the loans will be amortized in 15 years.

Breaks Pledge

The HOLC gets the money it lends out at 5 per cent interest at the rate of about 2¾ per cent, so that quite a margin of profit is realized from lending operations.

11
R. O. Printing Co.
Royal Oak, Mich.

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